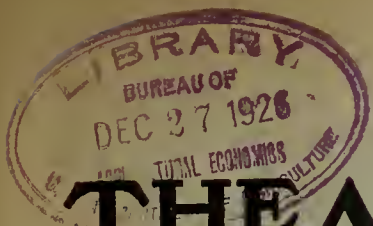


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THE AMERICAN

ELEVATOR AND

GRAIN TRADE

Printed in U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter June 26, 1885, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3rd, 1879. Established 1880

PUBLISHED BY
Mitchell Brothers Publishing Co.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATOR AND GRAIN INTERESTS.

One Dollar Per Annum
SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS

VOL. XLV

431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., December 15, 1926

NO. 6

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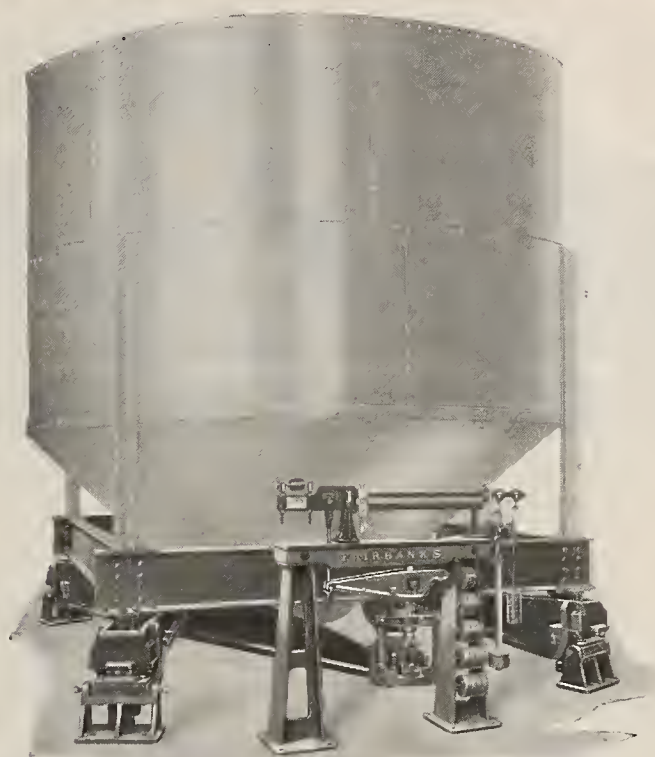
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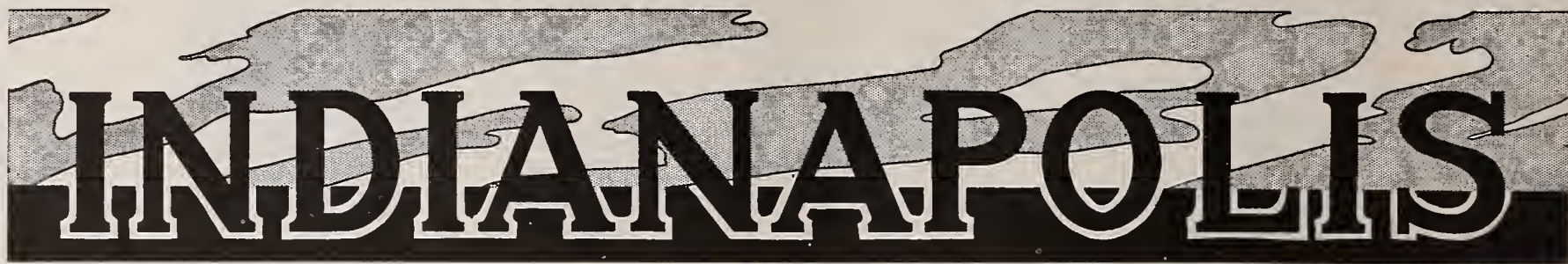
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Movement of Grain and Hay During the Year 1925

	Receipts	Shipments
Corn	18,838,000 bushels	14,527,000 bushels
Oats	9,016,000 bushels	7,818,000 bushels
Wheat	4,527,000 bushels	2,141,000 bushels

The following Receivers and Shippers are members of
Indianapolis Board of Trade

HAYWARD-RICH GRAIN COMPANY COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE 414-415 Board of Trade Building	WM. R. EVANS, President GEO. H. EVANS, Sec.-Treas. Midwest Elevator Company Incorporated BOARD OF TRADE	FOR SERVICE—EFFICIENCY—COURTESY SHIP TO HART-MAIBUCHER CO. Consignments and Sales to Arrive
THE CLEVELAND GRAIN & MILLING CO. OPERATING FOUR TERMINAL ELEVATORS <i>Mighty Good Consignment Service</i> Ed. K. Shepperd, Manager	WALLACE-GOOD CO. Grain, Stocks, Cotton <i>Operating the James E. Bennett & Co. Wire</i> Room 118, Board of Trade Bldg.	H. E. Kinney Grain Co. COMMISSION—BROKERAGE
THE LEW HILL GRAIN COMPANY G R A I N COMMISSION, BROKERAGE Phone Main 3886		The Bingham Grain Company Receivers and Shippers of G R A I N

WELLER EQUIPMENT

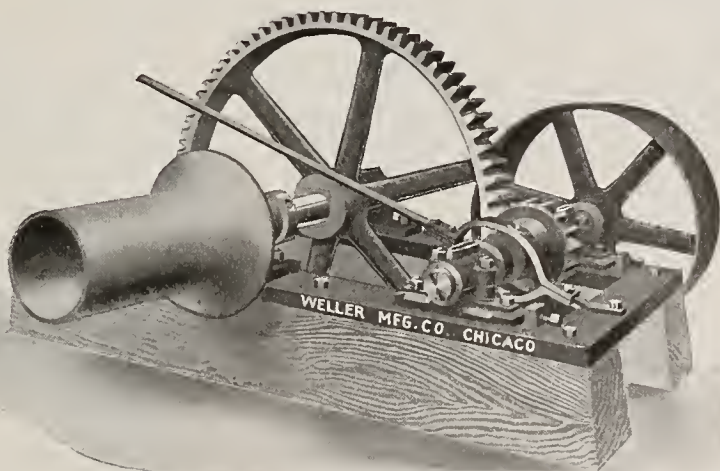
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FOR THE LARGE OR SMALL ELEVATOR



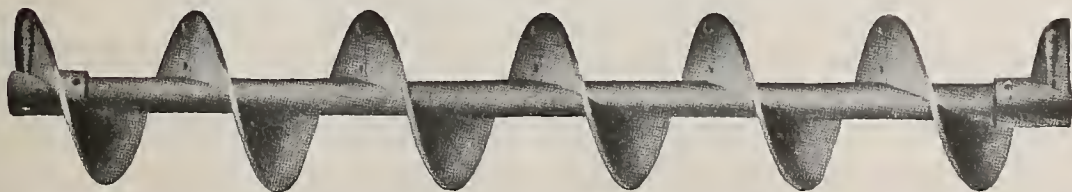
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Wheat always available. Millers for years
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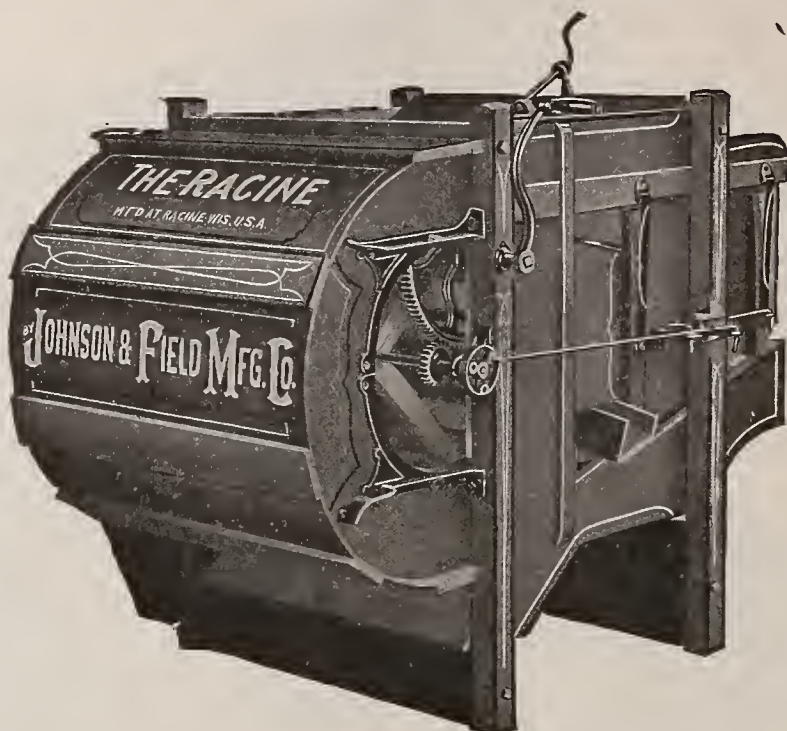
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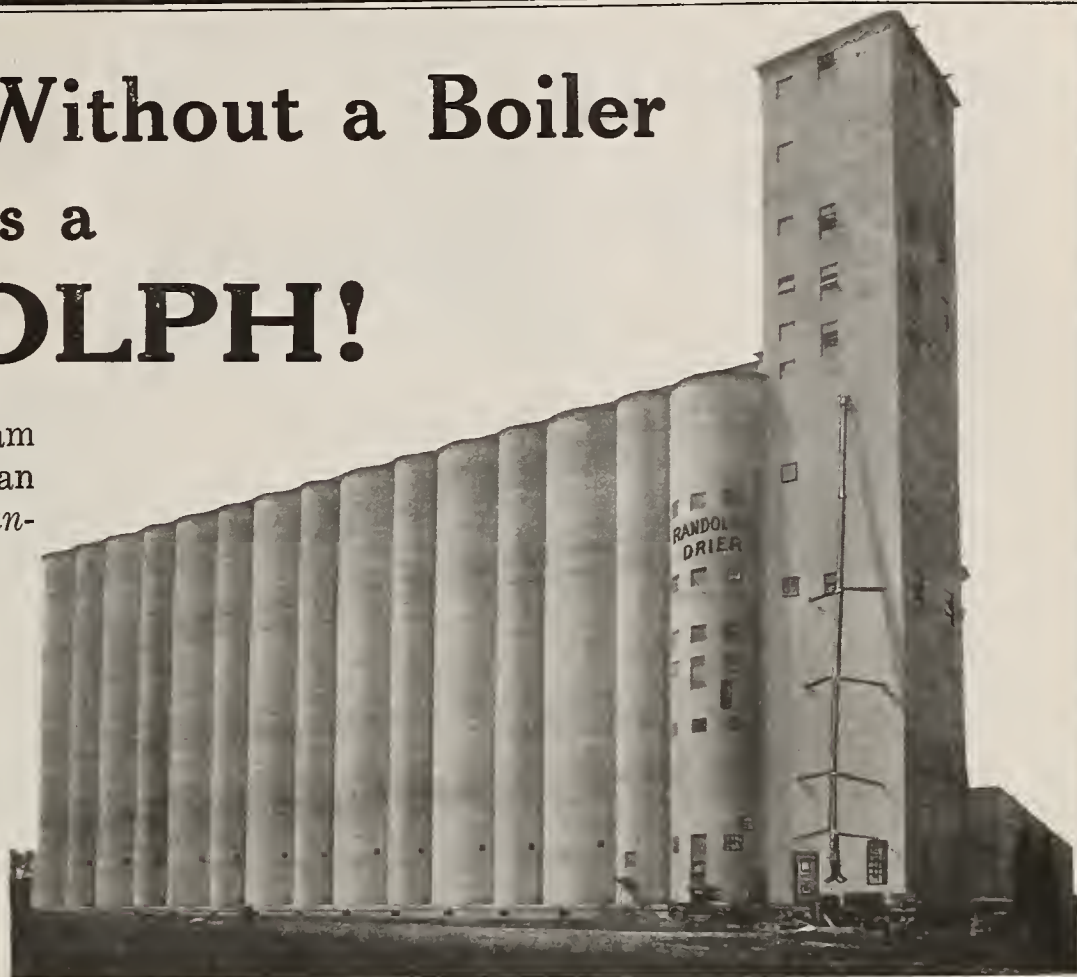
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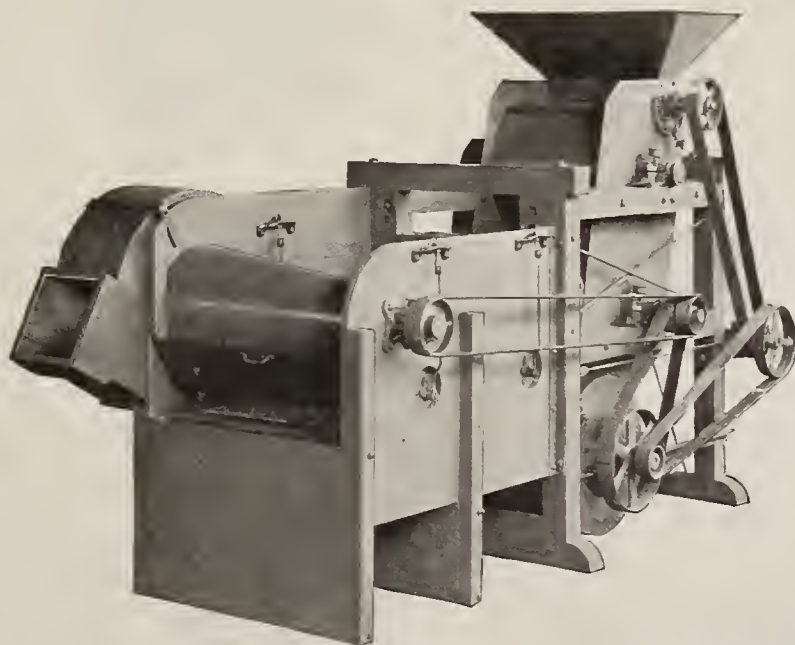
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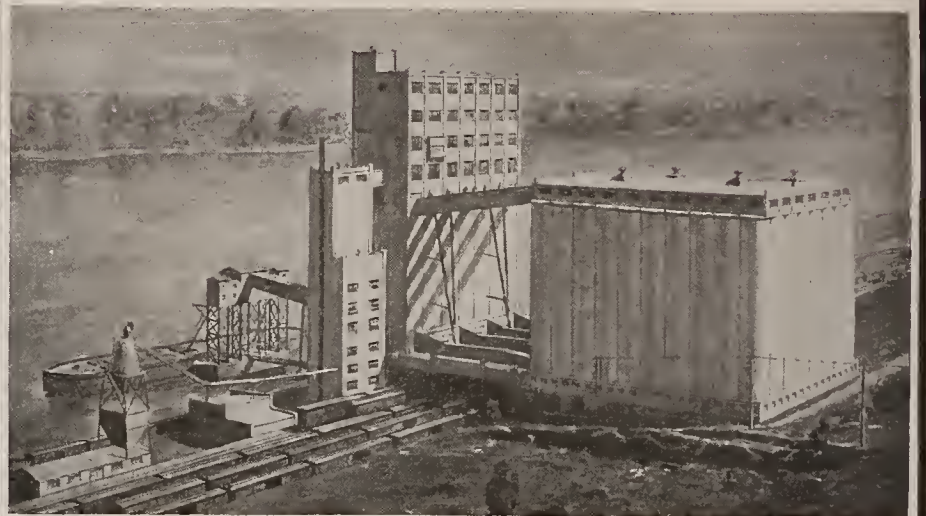
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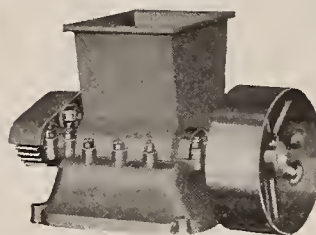
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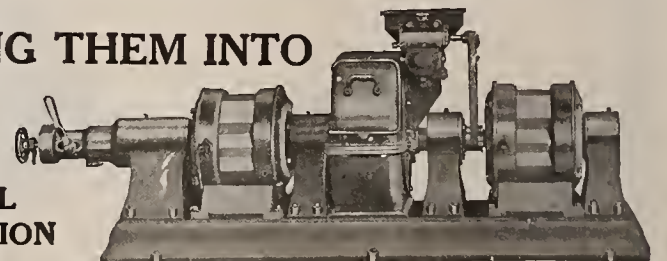
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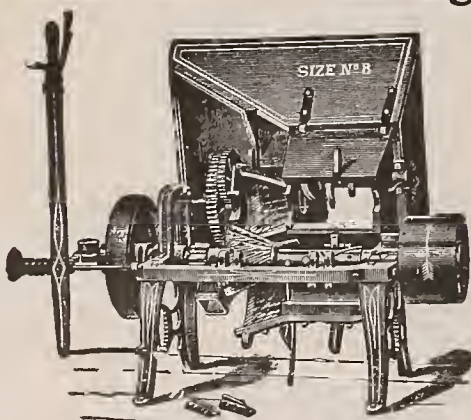
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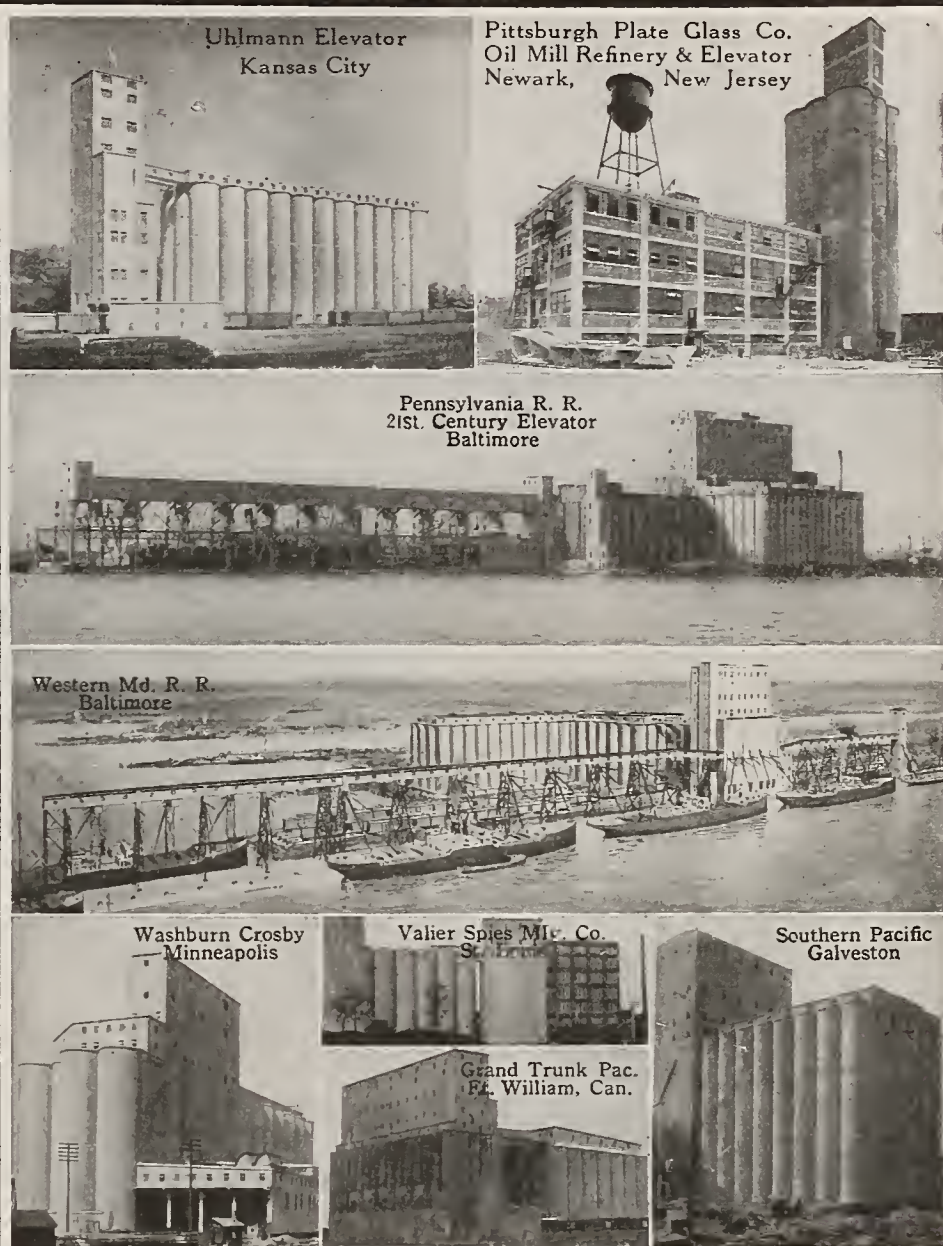
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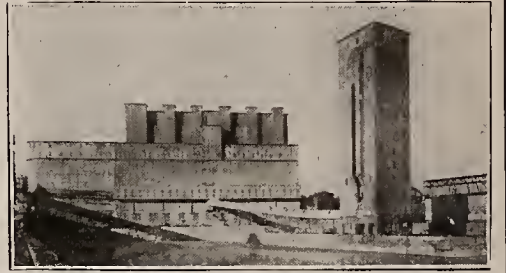
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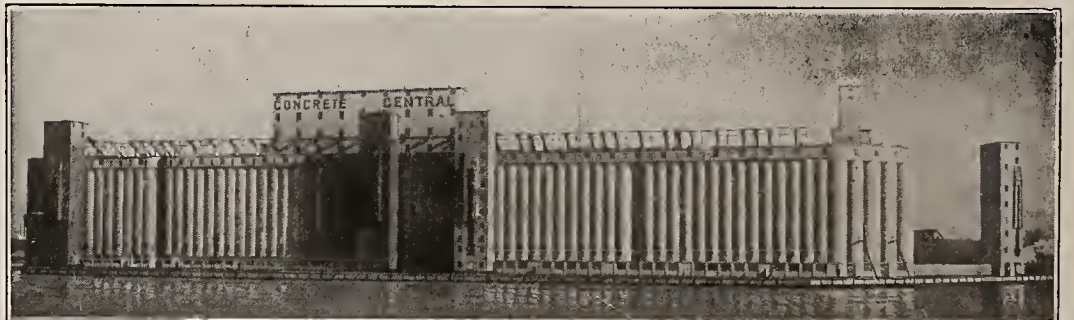
Sydney Terminal Elevator
Sydney, Australia
Capacity 6,400,000 Bushels
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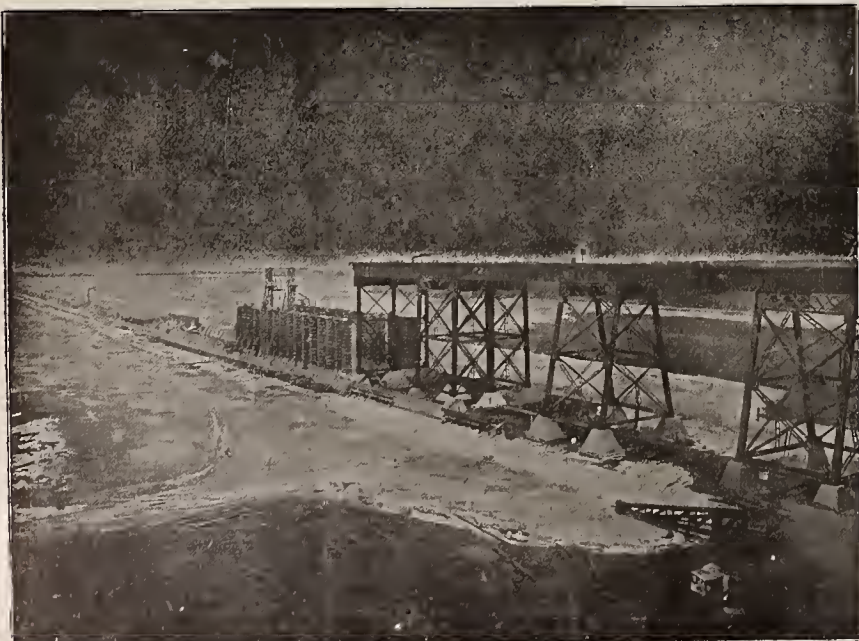
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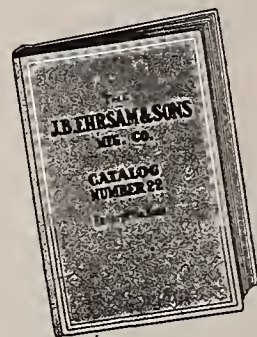
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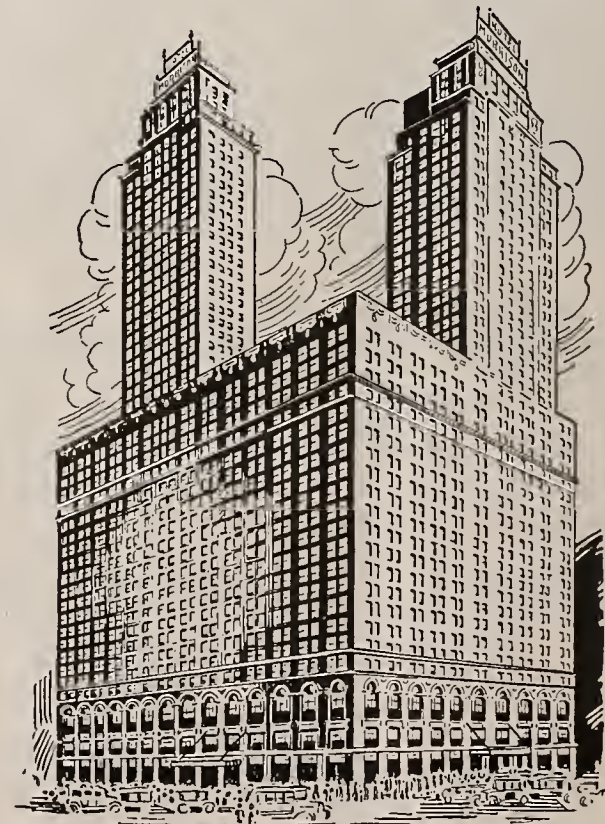
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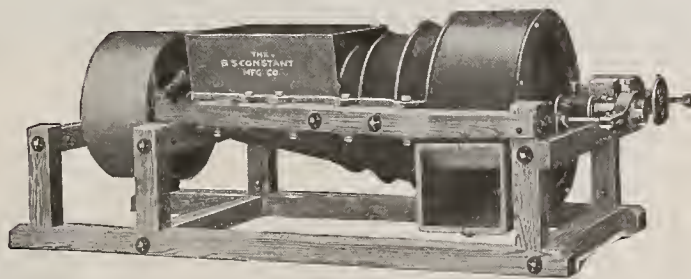
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Subscription price, \$1.00 per year.

English and Foreign subscription, \$1.75 per year.

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VOL. XLV

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DECEMBER 15, 1926

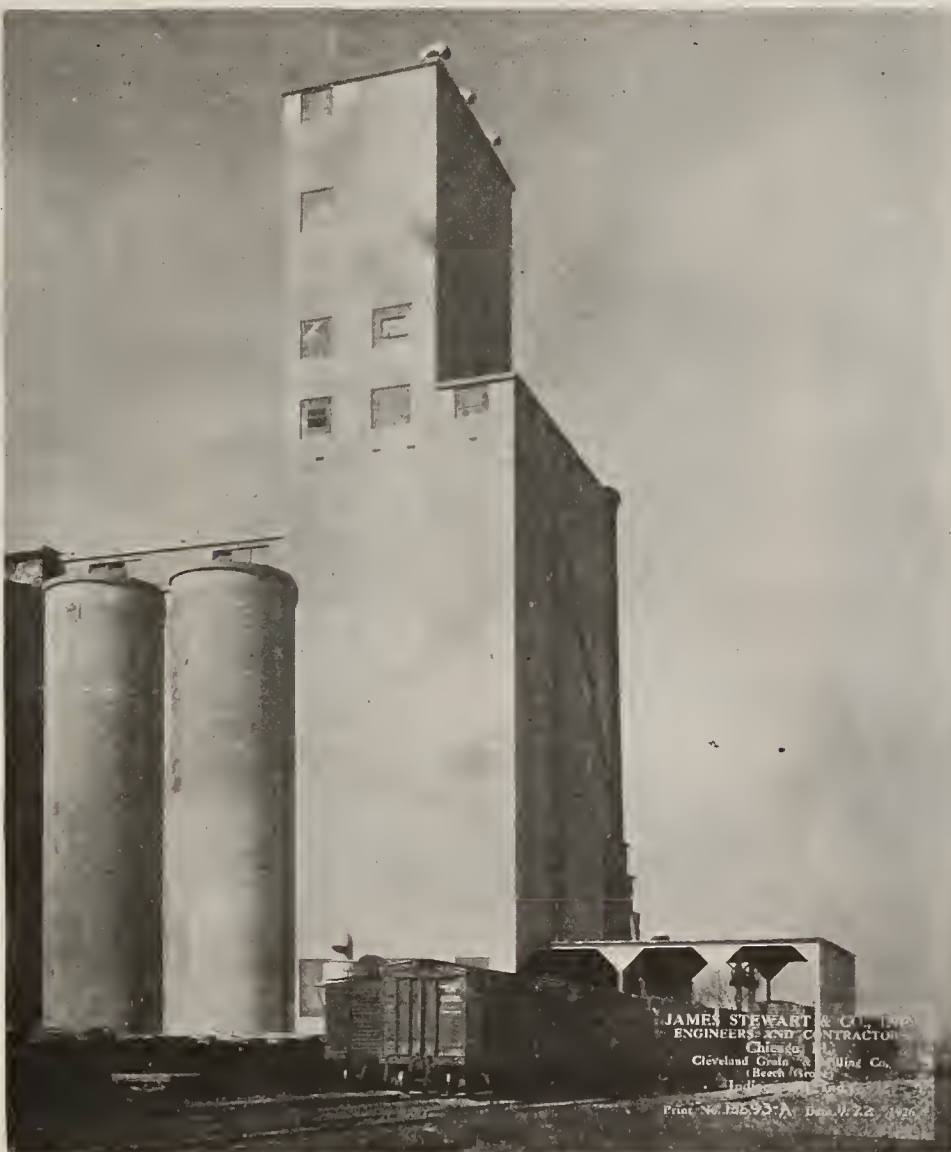
NO. 6

Concrete Addition to Indianapolis Elevator

ONE of the most important grain centers today is Indianapolis, Ind., and it is a growing market for the grain and hay trade. According to official statistics compiled by the Indianapolis Board of Trade, receipts of grain during the last 10 years have very nearly trebled in volume. Several things have contributed to this gratifying condition—it has been due in some measure to the geographical location of the Hoosier capital. Along with this, is the unusual advantage in the matter of rail facilities for handling a large volume of grain shipments.

There is a large consumption of grain by corn and flour mills in the area and this adds to the favorable tendency of the market. Not only is this large consumption being stimulated in the city of Indianapolis proper, but numerous mills are located within easy distance of the capital. This has necessitated increases in recent years in elevator storage and drying equipment, along with the maintenance of adequate weighing facilities and an efficient inspection department. Receipts of corn in the year 1925 aggregated 18,838,000 bushels, while of oats they ran to 9,016,000 bushels, and wheat, 4,527,000 bushels.

One of the prominent houses doing business in this area is the Cleveland Grain & Milling Company, which also maintains storage units of no small proportions in others of the leading markets of the Middle West. Not long ago the storage of this company was impaired to some extent by a fire, but such



ADDITION TO CLEVELAND GRAIN & MILLING COMPANY'S INDIANAPOLIS PLANT

was the volume of business handled by the concern that it was impossible to delay in making an addition. Plans were made at once for several additional concrete storage tanks and a thoroughly modern working house. Work was commenced as soon as possible and the construction program was pushed to an early conclusion. Every means was utilized in rendering the new unit for grain handling as nearly immune from fire and other elevator hazards as is possible in the light of modern engineering advance, and the results have proven highly satisfactory.

The addition to the plant as has been said, includes a new working house as well as new storage tanks. The illustration on this page shows the new structures only, and not the adjoining elevator units which were there before the present construction was commenced. The working house measures 42 feet in width and is 58 feet in length. It is 185 feet high. The tanks have inside diameters of 20 feet 4 inches and are 83 feet high.

The total storage capacity of the recently com-

pleted portion of the elevator is 268,000 bushels. One-hundred and seventeen thousand bushels of this storage is in the working house and the remaining 151,000 bushels is in the tanks. There are six cylindrical reinforced concrete tanks and four interspace tanks.

Two car unloading pits have been provided, one on each track. One large Monitor Clipper was supplied by the Huntley Manufacturing Company of Brocton, N. Y. The principal part of the machinery in the house was supplied by Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa. An automatic scale has been provided on the platform on the first floor. The regular system in use is to bag out of the working house bins, the sacks going direct to the cars. Special bag sewing machines have been installed.

The new house is also provided with a 1,000-bushel Ellis Drier with the new dust collecting system. There is a 10,000-bushel bin directly above this drier and another below so that the drier can run for 10 hours without using the leg. Fairbanks Scales have been provided. The spouting was secured from the Weller Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, Ill.

There are three 12,000-bushel legs, one of which is a receiving leg and the others shipping legs. Each is equipped with a scale and a garner. Two 30-inch conveyors have been arranged below the tanks and two other 30-inch conveyors above the tanks. An enclosed stairway goes all the way up in the building and it is fully protected against fire. To get into the shaft one must go through



SCALE FLOOR



DUST SYSTEM VALVE IN ELEVATOR

fire doors on each floor, so that each floor is cut off from all the others. There is a Humphrey Manlift for the employees' use.

A complete dust collecting system has been installed. By enlarging the leg casings and increasing the power of the fans the builders have done away with dust at the bottom of the legs and the scale floor has been kept clean. This added feature has proven very successful and has met with complete satisfaction.

In a recent letter to T. D. Budd, chief engineer of James Stewart & Co., Inc., engineers and builders of the elevator, H. G. Brumfield, superintendent of the elevator, said:

Too much cannot be said about the wonderful results that have been accomplished by the installation of the Budd-Sinks Dust Prevention System you have installed in our new elevator at Beech Grove, Indianapolis, Ind. I have been operating elevators for the past 25 years and I did not think I would ever see an elevator operated and be as free from dust and as clean as is the case in our new plant.

It was about four weeks after we started our new house before the dust prevention system was working, and of course our new house was like every other elevator, full of dust, but just as soon as the dust prevention system was put in operation, I could not believe my eyes at the wonderful results that had been accomplished, as we then had an elevator that was entirely free from dust.

In the basement and first floor of the workhouse, where our conveyors discharge in the legs, we have a clean floor with no dust at all coming from the conveyors or discharges. The same thing is true on the head and scale floors. A man can work on either of



ELEVATOR HEAD DRIVE

these floors without overalls and at night have his clothes as clean as when he started in the morning; and where it used to be necessary to have the floor swept twice a day, and then it would not be clean, we now sweep about twice a week and then only get a shovel of dust on both floors.

Another big advantage that this dust prevention system is doing for us is that in the past all of the dust that was scattered around the elevator was a total loss, as in addition to having three and four sweepers cleaning around the elevator at all times, there was the cost of bagging the dust and loading in cars and selling same at from 10 to 15 dollars per ton, and all of the dust was weighed into the elevator as grain. With the present system, practically all of the dust is placed back in the garner and is weighed both in and out as grain.

Our house is open for inspection at all times, and I would be pleased to have my elevator friends come and see for themselves what wonderful results we are getting from the Budd-Sinks Dust Prevention System.

Individual Fairbanks-Morse Motors are used throughout and all legs have gear drives.

A new 30,000-bushel bleaching unit is now under construction, James Stewart & Co., Inc., of Chicago having charge of this job also. This unit, which is independent of the new working house referred to herein, will be completed during the current month and in operation prior to the first of the new year.

Steel bin bottoms have been installed in the working house. These have numerous advantages and are a familiar phase of engineering methods to most contemporary elevator operators and executives. Combining added efficiency with a reduction in cost of construction, they present a highly

desirable feature. This type of bin bottom lends itself to reduction of the load on the foundation, and at the same time tends toward giving more room, which is well lighted, at the basement level in an elevator.

Improved conditions in ventilation and lighting also result from the use of these bin bottoms. From an operating standpoint, the concrete and steel bin bottom has all the advantages of any other type, so that efficiency is maintained at the same time that economy is achieved.

The excellent ventilation and good lighting features appear throughout the plant. Window space is utilized whenever and wherever available. A view from the opposite side of the house from that shown in the illustration on the preceding page would show this to better effect.

GRAIN FLOW SLOWED UP

Canadian grain merchants are feeling the effects of the United States grain cargoes consigned to foreign ports. October grain and other farm products exports from Canada show a distinct decline when compared with October, 1925. While imports still increase, the decrease in shipments overseas of farm products in the first three months of the agricultural year, is accompanied by a decline in the aggregate of Canadian foreign trade.

For the three months ended with October the total exports of wheat were 50,689,335 bushels, as compared with 73,107,936 bushels in 1925. The exports of barley for the same period this year were 10,522,483 bushels, compared with 8,459,802, showing a slight increase in contrast with the heavy decrease in wheat. Oats, on the other hand, show a very heavy falling off, being only 2,184,719 bushels this year, as compared with 10,170,998 bushels last year. Rye exports also showed a slight decline from 2,209,982 bushels last year to 1,267,049 this year.

GRAIN AND COTTON CONGRESSMEN CONFER

Details of the draft of the McNary farm relief bill which is to be offered to the Congress which convened December 6, have been practically decided on, although the actual date when the bill will be presented is still problematical. Senator Charles McNary, of Oregon, will offer it in lieu of the measure that went down to defeat in the last session. Working with him are Dr. B. W. Kilgore, of the American Cotton Growers Association, Walton Peteet, secretary of the National Farmers Co-operative Marketing Association, and several congressmen from grain and cotton territories.

According to Senator McNary, cotton men with whom he has talked have evinced a belief that had the McNary-Haugen Bill been enacted into law last session the present situation in cotton would have been avoided. The depressed condition of the cotton producing industry has been discussed but no conclusions have been reached as to how it should be provided for.

It has been indicated that approval would be given the bill by various interests, but if cotton is to be included within its provisions it will be on the same plane as all other commodities similarly covered. There can be no deferment of the payment of the equalization fee say the sponsors of the new bill.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MAIZE POSITION

By FLOYD E. SULLIVAN*

Maize, as South Africa's chief money crop, is one of the country's main barometers of purchasing power. Agriculture and mining as the two principal industries of the Union of South Africa are closely studied by the commercial community in order to gauge buying demand. When a feeling of optimism prevails as to conditions in either or

*Mr. Sullivan is assistant trade commissioner for the Department of Commerce, and is located at Johannesburg, South Africa. We are indebted to the Department of Commerce for his report.

both, merchants indent with confidence and a full knowledge that a good sale for their stocks will exist. On the other hand if confidence is not warranted, the reaction is felt and restricted buying is the result. As maize is the principal agricultural crop of South Africa, statistics relating to it are always of interest.

Maize production during 1924-25 season reached an exceedingly high figure, something over 24,000,000 bags which resulted in over 11,000,000 bags being available for export. While final export figures are not yet available, there are enough to indicate details of graded maize exported during the year ended June 30, 1926.

South African maize is graded under the following classifications: Flat White 1, Flat White 2, Flat White 3, Flat Yellow 4, Round White 5, Round Yellow 6, Mixed 7, and Under Grade 8. Round Yellow 6 accounted for 3,982,200 bags of the total export and Flat White 2 for 3,601,348, while Flat White 3 came third with 882,566 bags. Of the total of 9,683,848 bags, the number definitely known to have been exported on June 30, 1926, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal Province together accounted for 9,480,027. It is interesting to note that despite the strictness of the maize export regulations only a small percentage of that offered for export, 81,258 bags, was rejected. The main reasons causing rejection were dampness, mustiness, and weevily conditions.

Of the total exports, 2,471,876 bags were destined for the United Kingdom, 1,576,004 for Holland, and 731,905 for Germany, with Denmark, Sweden, France, Belgium and Australia taking proportionally less quantities. The United Kingdom also accounted for 1,400,022 of the total of 1,521,767 bags of maize meal exported, while Germany came next with 40,207 and Holland followed with 29,040.

The returns from the season just ended unfortunately are not promising, due mainly to drought and the activity of cutworms. It is officially estimated that the final yield of the crop will be between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 bags as compared with that of last season of over 24,000,000. If this estimate proves correct, and there is reason to believe that it is a fairly high one, South Africa will have no surplus for export and in fact will not have sufficient maize for its own requirements as between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 bags are consumed within the country during the year. The effect on the purchasing power of the country of a poor season such as the past one, despite the fact that a shortage naturally tends to cause a favorable price reaction, cannot but prove considerable.

SAYS POOL IS HAMPERED BY POLITICS

Aaron Sapiro, wheat pool figure both in this country and Canada, has fired a broadside at the Canadian Wheat Pool, claiming certain domination was breaking up the Pool in Alberta. In a statement issued in Toronto, Canada, Sapiro stated: "Domination of the wheat pool by the United Farmers Association, will ultimately destroy one or the other. Alberta, where the whole idea started originally, is now the farthest behind." He intimates that politics and personal ambition were warping the whole system.

"Co-operation must stand on its own feet as an economic service, otherwise it becomes all warped with personal ambitions and cannot succeed.

"Please do not understand by that that I am against the U. F. A. and I wish to say that I believe in Mr. Brownlee very completely, but domination of co-operative marketing by the U. F. A. is destroying it; it makes the pool a wing of politics rather than an economic system. In Alberta they lack the idea of co-operation—they have it all mixed up with the U. F. A. Alberta has developed politics well, but they are away behind the other prairie provinces in co-operative morale."

As a result, concludes Mr. Sapiro, it is only natural that Alberta has been picked by the speculative buyers as the center of attack. The co-operative idea is weaker in Alberta, where it had its birth, than in any of the other provinces.

Indiana Grain Concern Continues Growth

Bingham Grain Company of Indianapolis, Ind., Increases Storage Capacity 175,000 Bushels by Adding to Its Facilities Elevator "D"

By HOWARD M. RUDEAUX

WITH the increasing business of the Bingham Grain Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., it became necessary to increase the storage capacity of the company, and recently the company acquired Elevator "D," formerly operated and operated and owned by the American Hominy Company in connection with its corn mill. The elevator has a capacity of 175,000 bushels and is well equipped for storage purpose, having an Ellis Drier, and Fairbanks-Morse Punch Type Hopper Scale of 2,000 bushels' capacity. The house is built of con-

vator was sold to Mr. Richardson, who continued to operate under the name of the Star Elevator, but only for a short period, when McCardle & Son took over the concern.

In 1908 the elevator was bought by Jordon & Montgomery and extensive alterations made. The capacity was increased from 25,000 to 125,000 bushels by adding storage on the south of the original building. In 1914 Montgomery sold his interests to Fred Scholl of Louisville, Ky., and the new company incorporated under the name of Jordon & Scholl, with offices in the Indianapolis Board of Trade Building. During the next year, 1915, the company completely razed the old part of the elevator and rebuilt, increasing its total capacity to 200,000 bushels, and installed modern equipment throughout.

One of the interesting features of this elevator is the fact that one of the first Dens Driers was installed and operated in this section of the country. The equipment is electrically driven and consists of one Western Corn Sheller, one Invincible Cleaner, one Monarch Clipper, one cleaner, and one two-stand Nordyke & Marmon Feed Mill. There are also two Fairbanks-Morse Registering

ville, Va., to work for an uncle, one of the merchants of that city. After serving his uncle for four years he decided to go to Louisville, Ky., and there entered the grain business as a bookkeeper for Strater Bros., grain merchants of that period.

In 1906 Mr. Bingham and Leonard A. Hewett purchased the interest of the firm of Strater Bros. and established a corporation of the Bingham-Hewett Grain Company. In 1916 Mr. Bingham, Mr. Hewett and Fred Scholl purchased the inter-



ONE OF THE UNITS OF BINGHAM'S ELEVATOR "D"

crete and steel and is entirely fireproof, with Big Four switching facilities. With this additional storage capacity the company now has a total capacity of 375,000 bushels.

The Indiana Elevator, which is owned and operated by the Bingham Grain Company, is located just south of the city on the Pennsylvania Railroad. This house played an important part in early history of the local grain trade, and was originally known as the Star Elevator. It was built in 1898 by William Schrolecke and W. B. Wells and served as a country elevator with a capacity of 25,000 bushels. The operators at the time were engaged in selling feeds, coal, seeds and some building ma-



HARRY H. BINGHAM

Type Scales, 42,000 and 36,000 bushels' capacity, 12 motors furnish the power, ranging from 10 to 35 horsepower. In 1916 Mr. Bingham, L. A. Hewett and Fred Scholl purchased the Indiana Elevator from the firm of Jordon & Scholl and operated it in connection with their Louisville interests and during the great war leased the old Elevator "A" as additional storage capacity. In 1920 Mr. Hewett and Mr. Scholl retired from the firm and Mr. Bingham acquired the entire ownership and changed the name of the corporation to the Bingham Grain Company, with its executive offices in the Indianapolis Board of Trade Building. It was soon found that the large and growing business had insufficient storage capacity and in August 1925 the company acquired Elevator "D," which is being used for storage purpose only.

Harry H. Bingham is a typical southern gentleman and never without a touch of color in his buttonhole. He was born in McMoresville, Tenn., in 1863 in the midst of the Civil War. His father, a pioneer, was born in Kentucky in 1800 and during his life was a physician and cotton planter, but being in the path of both armies during the war he had to bear the double burden, that of helping the cause of the Confederacy and submitting to the impressments of the Union forces, which added to the wreck of the Confederacy, and its resulting consequences created such a deplorable and almost hopeless condition that in 1879 Mr. Bingham after finishing his studies at Bethel College went to Dan-



VIEW OF PRIVATE OFFICE OF BINGHAM GRAIN COMPANY

ests of the Jordon & Scholl Company at Indianapolis and incorporated the firm of Bingham-Hewett-Scholl Company. After four years of operation Mr. Bingham acquired the interests of Mr. Hewett and Mr. Scholl, making him the complete owner of the firm and changed the name of the corporation to the Bingham Grain Company. Mr. Bingham has always made a practice of carefully selecting and storing Soft Winter wheat for future milling demands, enjoying a large trade in many sections, both export and domestic, to which the



BINGHAM GRAIN COMPANY'S GENERAL OFFICE

terial. The elevator end of the business was in direct charge of Mr. Wells and his partner, Mr. Schrolecke, operated a general store in the neighborhood. After several years of operation the ele-



OTHER UNIT OF BINGHAM'S ELEVATOR "D", INDIANAPOLIS

advantageous location of Indianapolis contributes by virtue of enabling accumulation of Indiana wheat which is prized by domestic and foreign millers. Also, its transit privileges permit favorable access to all markets, north, south and east of Indianapolis. Mr. Bingham is anticipating a very active demand for the new corn crop, and as his firm is fully prepared for all drying and conditioning incidental to new corn, anticipates a large

business in this line, which, with the existing facilities, can be handled expeditiously.

Rail routes leading into Indianapolis are numerous and the transportation problem is not one of the worries of the Bingham Grain Company. In addition to this is the favorable location with reference to marketing conditions. The Indianapolis Board of Trade has come well to the front in recent years as a prominent terminal market in the Middle West, and all of its widespread marketing facilities are available to the company. The natural conditions as well as the mercantile benefits of the loca-

PIONEER GRAIN MAN DIES

One of the pioneer grain dealers of the Middle West, Benjamin F. Crabbs, passed away on November 24 at his home in Crawfordsville, Ind., where he had been in the grain and seed business since 1880. Mr. Crabbs was for years head of the grain firm of Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor & Co. When he entered the business in 1880 he was alone but the following year he formed a partnership with A. E. Reynolds and the company has been long looked up to as one of the leading grain firms of Indiana.



BINGHAM GRAIN COMPANY'S ELEVATOR "A", INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

tion combine in fostering the progress of the enterprise. It is logical to assume that the growth already recorded will continue in the future.

DISTILLERS' GRAINS ATTRACT ATTENTION

Much discussion has been heard in Louisville, Ky., cooperage, grain and distilling circles regarding the movement now under way in Washington, whereby Gen. Lincoln Andrews has a plan for resuming manufacture of rye and bourbon whisky in order to replenish medicinal supplies, which are getting quite low, and which will be exhausted before whisky can be made and aged for four years, unless new production is started soon.

Reports filtering through from the East indicate that there will probably be arrangements made eventually under which one to six plants will be placed in operation in Kentucky, and a few in Maryland, the latter to make the famous eastern rye, and the Kentucky plants to make Kentucky bourbon.

Those familiar with the situation claim that General Andrews has advocated two plants, one for rye and one for bourbon whisky, but it is believed that about six plants would be necessary to provide safeguards to insurance, etc. Kentucky produced 60 per cent of the bourbon whisky of the country. Maryland and West Pennsylvania produced most of the rye.

Back in the years before the war, good whisky cost around 25 cents a gallon to produce, sometimes more or less according to grain cost and supplies. Today's cost would probably be higher account of higher wages, materials, fuel, etc. That price merely represents cost per gallon of new, or raw whisky, in barrels, and not cost of aged product, which increases rapidly with years of insurance, taxes, evaporation, etc.

A few distilleries operating in Kentucky would result in an increased demand for corn, rye, malt and barley, and while the amount of raw material consumed in a few plants would be small, as compared to the pre-war consumption, it would be something.

Mr. Crabbs was a member of Company A, 163rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War and has since been active in the McPherson Post of the G. A. R.

He was active in civic affairs and a thirty second degree, a Shriner and a Knight Templar. His son, Tully C. Crabbs, is actively associated with the Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor company.

NEW GEORGIA GRAIN RULE

The state department of agriculture will put into effect in the immediate future the compulsory inspection and grade certification of all grains shipped into Georgia, as proposed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Under the new system a certificate must accompany each shipment of grain into the state, the certificate being furnished by a Federal inspector at the source. The ruling is particularly important in this state, due to the fact that Georgia's production of grain is usually less than its consumption.

CANADIAN OFFICIALS ORDER GRAIN DRIERS

The Board of Grain Commissioners will shortly announce, it is reported, a policy on compulsory drying of all wet grain. The capacity per day for drying is 250,000 bushels at the lake head with 60,000 bushels daily at Edmonton and 20,000 bushels at Calgary. The damp grain will heat rapidly in cars or elevators and the Commission has announced that something must be done at once, as the crisis is acute with the volume of wet and sprouted grain increasing daily.

COTTON, NOT GRAIN, BLAMED FOR LOW INDEX

Total crop production this year is above the average in quantity but below the average in quality, says the Department of Agriculture in its December report on the agricultural situation released today.

The Department's index of purchasing power of farm products is placed at 81 for October, a new

low for the season, compared with a pre-war base of 100.

Total production of all crops, according to the report, is apparently about 3 per cent larger than last year's, and in proportion to the nation's population about 2.4 per cent above the average per capita production of the last five years. The composite quality of 15 important crops, excluding cotton, fruit, Winter wheat, and sweet potatoes, appears to be about 5 per cent below the last 10-year average.

The drop in the purchasing power index to 81 for October is attributed in part to lowered cotton prices, rather than grain, "although the downward trend," says the Department, "is not explainable in terms of any single crop. Some products are showing good returns this year and some exceedingly poor. It is, perhaps, roughly accurate to say that the season has been favorable to livestock producers as a whole, but it has brought discouragement to growers of such important cash crops as cotton, fruit and Spring wheat."

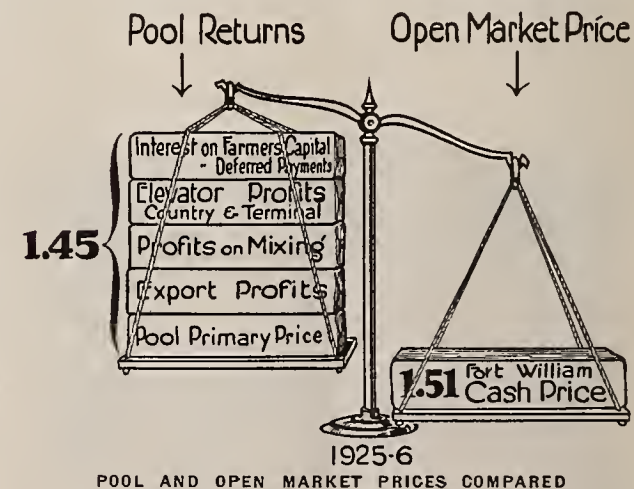
A GRAIN PRICE COMPARISON

The announcement of the final Canadian Wheat Pool payment on the 1925-26 crop has been made by the Central Selling Agency and the Northwest Grain Dealers Association has prepared an interesting review of the final price situation, which is summed up effectively in the accompanying illustration. By announcing a final payment of five cents a bushel, the amount has been made to appear as \$1.45 per bushel, for No. 1 Northern wheat in store, Fort William.

The average price per bushel paid in the open market for the same period, for the same grade, is \$1.51 per bushel, so that the pool basic price is six cents below that of the trade. It must be remembered, however, that the Pool farmer will not receive \$1.45 per bushel for his No. 1 Northern wheat, because various deductions are made by the Pool, which do not apply to the price paid in the open market, these deductions being in additions to freight and elevator charges, which have to be deducted from the announced price.

Until the deductions and prices for lower grades are announced by the provincial pools, it is impossible to make an accurate comparison. It is evident, however, from the information now available that the pool farmer will have something to think about when his net final payment is received.

What is meant by the average price of \$1.51 per bushel? It is the average of the official daily closing market prices of No. 1 Northern wheat in store Fort William for the entire crop year of 1925-26. During this crop year there were 301 market days. Of these 301 market days the official closing price for No. 1 Northern wheat, for 201 days, was never less than \$1.51 and during by far the greater part



of this period was considerably more; in fact for 72 days the price was from \$1.58 to \$1.70.

It is a matter of permanent record in the offices of the different grain companies that many thousands of non-pool farmers took advantage of these higher prices. In view of the Pool's program of orderly marketing, it is very interesting to note that only on 69 days out of the entire crop year was the closing price of No. 1 Northern in store Fort William below the Pool's price of \$1.45.

Grain Flow Through World's Greatest Food Funnel Steadily Increasing

Hungry Millions of Four Continents Fed by Grain and Grain Products Consigned Through New York

APPROPRIATE it is that on the official seal, the coat of arms of New York City, there is a flour barrel, for the foreign commerce in flour and grain through the Port of New York is one of the principal factors which has transformed New York City from a town of less than half the size of Des Moines, Iowa, in 1790 to a city of 6,000,000 population today. Wall Street, the banking artery of the metropolis, is no more deserving of observance when viewing the greatness of Manhattan, than is the New York waterfront. It is this elevator-studded street of ships which keeps the banks busy.

The accompanying picture shows grain being transferred from a lighter to the steamship *Liverpool*, bound for Antwerp, Belgium. Around 500,000 bushels of wheat, and a large volume of other grain is annually consigned to Belgium from the Port of New York, yet Belgian shipments in October, a representative month, amounted to only about one-twentieth of the total wheat export. An aggregate of 647,000 bushels of wheat was shipped out during the month, 10,000 bushels more than Philadelphia handled, in spite of the lighterage system which New York, unlike the rival port, must employ. Of the above total, about 40 per cent went to Liverpool and other United Kingdom ports, about 30 per cent went to Germany, while the balance was distributed to the Azores, Belgium, France, Malta, the Netherlands, Sweden, Colombia, and British South Africa.

Although New York was outranked in October as a wheat port by Duluth, Galveston, Baltimore, Oregon ports (combined), Washington ports (combined), and New Orleans, its wheat volume is remarkable in view of its remoteness from the harvest fields. The establishment of the New York wheat futures market has given added impetus to exporting at this important eastern point.

Whatever the port of New York may lose in wheat, it makes up in wheat flour. Thirty-five nations in October were sent 450,000 barrels of this grain product from Manhattan's waterfront, nearly a third of the total United States volume. New Orleans, the closest competitor, exported 272,000 barrels. The countries which depend on New York export houses for a great part of their grain and feed and flour are scattered over four continents, Europe, Asia (Palestine is an important outlet in this territory), South America and Africa. Island countries by the score receive New York's lightered grain.

Barley, oats, and rye pour through the New York funnel as well as wheat. For the week ending November 20, 291,000 bushels of barley, 7,000 bushels of oats, and 26,000 bushels of rye left New York, as well as 1,746,000 bushels of wheat. This latter figure is especially significant. It is a weekly total more than twice as large as the whole preceding month's total. It is the almost unprecedented increase of grain export business which followed the release of the coal ships for wheat traffic. How flexible the grain handling facilities are at the port of New York may be readily deduced from the fact that this tremendous outgo was handled with almost no congestion at the waterfront terminals. Other ports did not share proportionately in this sudden increase, and thus, for the week closing November 20, New York handled more grain for export than did any other port, 1,435,000 bushels. Oregon ports (combined) shipped 1,428,000 bushels, and Galveston was next with 568,000 bushels.

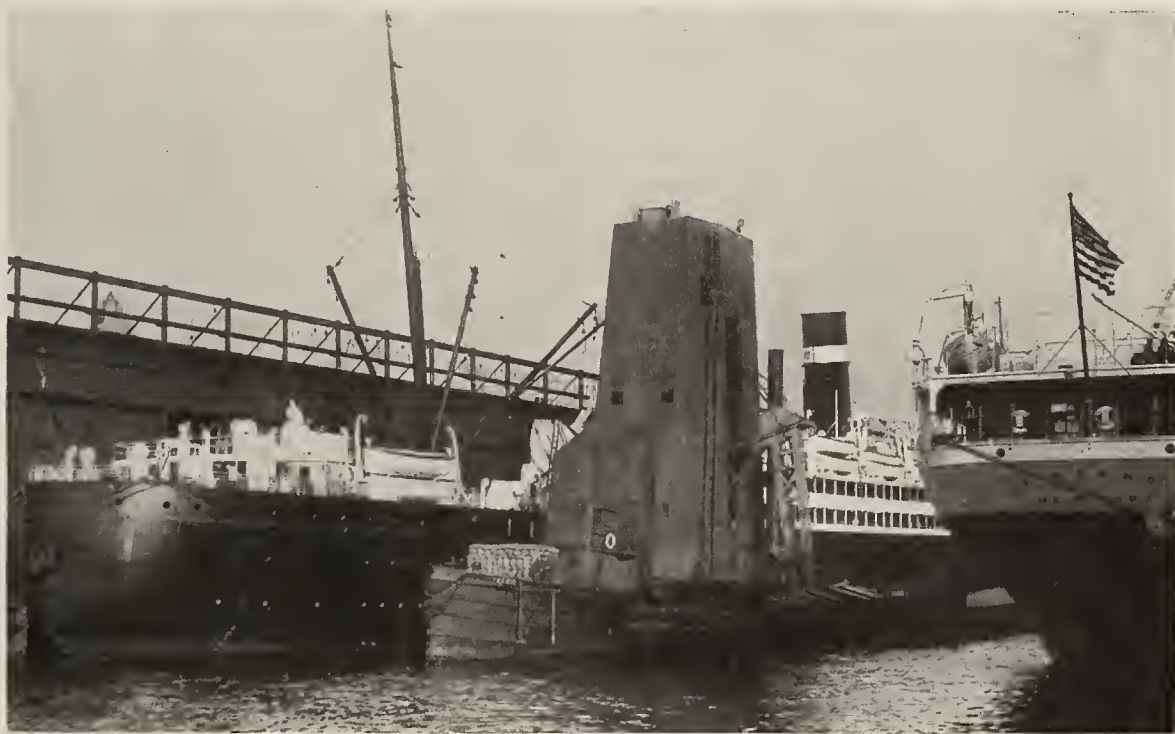
THE "ALL AMERICAN" CANAL POSSIBILITY

Of prime importance to New York grain men today is the subject of the Atlantic-to-the-Great Lakes waterway project. The Congress which convened December 6, may take action on this

proposition which will have a tremendous effect on New York bound grain shipments.

All along the Atlantic seacoast in Canada as well as the United States, it is taken for granted that such a waterway will be effected within a very few years, owing to the demand from the Middle-west farmers for a Lakes-to-Atlantic, as well as a Lakes-to-Gulf waterway which can accommodate ocean vessels. Opinion on the matter has crystallized into two opposing forces. New Yorkers, headed by Governor Smith, want the Federal Government to buy the New York Barge Canal, which cost more than \$240,000,000, improve it, effect proper connections and put it in operation at a probable expenditure of around \$1,000,000,000, counting for both navigation and power projects.

The New York opponents, principal of which is the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, say that the St. Lawrence ship canal route is the more practicable plan for several reasons. A spokesman for that association recently said:



LOADING GRAIN ON THE NEW YORK WATERFRONT

Ewing Galloway Photograph

"It is said by New Yorkers that the St. Lawrence route is frozen up seven months in the year. The fact is that it is closed for the same length of time as the Great Lakes, and that is a period of approximately four months, seldom any more. Much has been made by the New York opposition of the fact that ice and fogs are to be found at seasons of the year on the St. Lawrence route to Europe. The same opposition does not mention that the New York route has the same ice and the same fogs to encounter. The mid-continent is warned by the New York opposition of the great peril to our national commerce, and to our national existence, of sailing through the foreign waters of the St. Lawrence. This opposition fails to inform its own people, and those of the mid-continent, that a ship sailing from the head of Lake Superior to Buffalo crosses and recrosses the international border some 20 times, and that as yet, the stars have not fallen. The opposition to the St. Lawrence ship channel warns against the danger of transferring our port business from New York to Montreal, but says nothing about the fact that Cleveland, Toledo, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Superior and Duluth are United States ports, and that at these and other Great Lakes ports our cargo destined for Europe would load and that such cargoes would proceed direct."

The odds in this controversy seem to be about even. Whatever the outcome of the canal project,

it is safe to assume that the port of New York will at least hold to the great prestige as a grain port which is now hers. If the canal is finally laid out through the St. Lawrence route, she will still retain the major share of the grain and foodstuff business she now has, while if the New York plan wins, her grain and grain products exports may reasonably be expected to increase by a third.

In this event even greater grain storage and grain handling equipment will be needed on Manhattan's waterfront.

GRAIN TRADE AMBITIONS OF SOVIET COST 890,000 LIVES

The late Felix Dzerjinsky, head of the Cheka, Russian terrorist organization which kills without trial anyone thought to be hostile to the Soviet Government, was greatly interested in the soviet grain trade. In a copyrighted article of the *American Weekly*, Inc., he is credited with the deaths of 1,956,650 individuals in the course of his seven-year regime, 890,000 of which were assassinations of peasants who failed to comply with grain crop edicts issued from Moscow. The figures are taken from the semi-official document written by "Comrade" Spitzberger, jurisconsult of the Cheka, after his chief's death. Kirby Page, magazine editor and independent investigator, just returned from Mos-

cow, states that all Cheka assassinations do not total over 50,000.

The Russian peasant has been the despair of Dzerjinsky as well as all the other Bolshevik powers, from Lenin down. The Soviet armies from the cities can march unresisted through the great agricultural areas. The peasants flee before them and return as soon as they are gone. They ignore the orders from Moscow and deliberately refuse to plant more grain than is needed for their own private needs, believing that in time their hated masters will be starved out. In spite of wholesale killings, the survivors persist in neither loving nor obeying the great minds of Moscow.

In 1922 Dzerjinsky took on a sideline that was not supposed to have anything to do with homicide. He became head of the Department of the Interior and National Supply. He could not understand why the freight traffic, especially in grain, did not move properly on the railroad from Omsk. For four days he sent politely worded telegrams of inquiry and received no answers. Ordering a private train and taking along a few of his Cheka operatives, he made the 4,000-mile trip from Moscow to Omsk.

As the mild-mannered head of the Department of the Interior he called at Omsk and found that his telegrams had been received and "pigeon-holed", as was the custom with all complaining wires. Dzerjinsky then summoned the three heads

of grain traffic responsible for the pigeon-hole order and gave them 10 minutes to say farewell to their families. They wasted those precious minutes in pleas for life. On his way back Dzerjinsky stopped

the train now and then to execute some 50 odd engineers, brakemen and local chiefs of departments for grafting and idling. The sudden increase in efficiency was startling.

The History and Purpose of Commercial Grain Inspection

By R. T. MILES, Field Director of Federal Grain Supervision

TRADING in cereals, on account of their importance in the sustenance of animal life, is a vocation as old as history itself. In the early days of our country, when the close proximity of the buyer and seller made direct barter and sale possible, trades in grain were consummated without the necessity for classification, and contracts were completed in much the same manner as obtains at the present time in retail traffic in the average commodity.

With the advent of steam, however, and the consequent rapid development of transportation facilities, specialization in all phases of industry naturally followed, and sharp lines of demarkation appeared between agricultural activities on the one hand, and the manufacture and distribution of commodities of every description on the other.

The result of this specialization in human endeavor, on account of the natural transportation advantages of certain localities, was the founding and development of large cities in which the products of the farm, the mine, and the factory were exchanged. As urban communities grew in population, the necessity of procuring food products from the rural districts increased in proportion, and some means other than those formerly employed became necessary to concentrate and distribute the products of the farm economically and with facility, and so we note the origin of grain exchanges in important population and transportation centers, where all kinds of grain and grain products are bought and sold, and routed to various sections of the country as the demand indicates.

When the development of transportation facilities made it possible to ship grain to a consumer at a considerable distance from the point of origin or production, the impracticability of producer and ultimate consumer meeting in person to consummate a trade in grain became readily apparent, with the natural result that commission firms and brokers who were members of grain exchanges became the middlemen between the producer and the consumer. On account of the differences of opinion between the buyer and seller as to the condition and quality of grain shipments, and the consequent delay and misunderstandings due to this fundamental problem, it was seen that some system for disinterested classification of grain commitments was necessary, and out of this very evident need grew the present day grain inspection departments, which are controlled and administered by state law, or by the rules of grain exchange.

Grain inspection as it is known today, had its origin in Chicago in the year 1857, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, which was at that time a mutual association. In this connection it is significant to note that the only attempt toward a series of grades was in respect to Red Winter wheat, which was classified at Red Winter, or No. 2 Red Winter, in accordance with its apparent quality. Spring wheat, White Winter wheat, corn, and oats were traded in without any effort toward classification.

In the annual report of the Chicago Board of Trade, for the year 1857, appears the following statement: "The grain trade, which undoubtedly holds supremacy over all others in Chicago, presents the need for stringent grading rules, in view of the practice adopted by farmers, shippers, and exporters, of mixing grain of inferior quality with that of better quality, and the subsequent application of such grain on contracts for grain described as of good milling quality." The further statement appears, that "complaints were registered by eastern buyers and European importers as to the

quality of grain applied on contracts." Here we have the first recorded instance of unfair and unethical mixing, and the acknowledgment by an organized trade body of the necessity for curbing such practice.

The Chicago Board of Trade, pursuant to its expressed determination to enhance the integrity of its inspections, accordingly appointed a Grain Inspection Committee, which appears to be the first of its kind in existence anywhere. It was composed of J. S. Rumsey, S. H. Butler, and C. S. Dole. This committee on June 15, 1858, appointed George Sitts chief grain inspector, and established the following grades for grain: Chicago Club wheat, No. 1 Spring wheat, No. 2 Spring wheat, Rejected Spring wheat; No. 1 White wheat; No. 1. Red Winter, No. 2 Red Winter, Rejected Red Winter; grades 1 and 2 and rejected were also promulgated for corn, oats, barley and rye. The grades adopted at this time were *not* in any way *defined* or *interpreted* and were applied by the chief inspector (with the assistance of the Grain Inspection Committee) in accordance with his judgment of comparative qualities.

A new phase was introduced into the evolution of grain inspection, when, on August 20, 1866, a revised set of grades was adopted by the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago Inspection Committee (this exchange having been incorporated in the year 1859) in connection with which definitions for the various grades were formulated. Here we see No. 1 corn first described as "sound, dry, plump, and well cleaned"; and No. 2 corn as "all other corn dry and merchantable and reasonably clean"; and rejected corn as "wet, very dirty, hot, and otherwise badly damaged or unfit for warehousing".

The system of grading instituted at that time was maintained with frequent revisions and amplifications, until Federal standards were adopted under the authority conferred in the United States Grain Standards Act. While Chicago was the first market to recognize the necessity for inspection of grain by a disinterested party, others, notably the Toledo Produce Exchange of Toledo, Ohio, instituted a similar service at a comparatively early date. Other exchanges followed, and by the year 1870, practically all markets dealing extensively in grain, had adopted grain inspection rules, and had organized grain inspection departments charged with the application of them.

Illinois was the first state to take over the inspection of grain, and William F. Thompkins the first chief inspector in that state was appointed July 3, 1871, under the authority conferred by the State Railroad and Warehouse Act. Minnesota, Missouri, and Kansas instituted state inspection service later, in the order named. More recently a number of western and far western states, notably Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, and North Dakota, have passed state inspection laws. A number of other states also have inspection laws on their statute books which, however, are not operative.

The theory that the state, being a disinterested party, should be able to perform inspections more satisfactorily than Board of Trade inspection departments, appears entirely sound. However, the advantage that is gained by a disinterested administration of the state departments has been more than offset in many instances by a lack of efficiency due to the appointment of employees as the result of political preferment, rather than from a true showing of competency. Pioneers in the field of grain inspection had no precedent on which to base rules and regulations for the conduct of their departments, they had no particular standing with

the members of exchanges, nor did they have the confidence of the country shipper, they knew little of the factors affecting the carrying quality of grain in storage or in transit, and were almost entirely unfamiliar with the scientific relationships of the many types and varieties of grain with the finished product which it was the aim of the miller or grain products manufacturer to turn out, and therefore, their activities were productive of only the minimum of value to the grain trade.

However, in this, as in all other lines of human endeavor, men of clear vision and unswerving integrity were attracted by the possibilities of developing a new field of activity, and their efforts began to receive the proper recognition, and the organization by which they were employed saw the demand for a definite policy under which to operate their various inspection departments, in order that certificates for inspection should be accepted by the trade, without question, as the true classification of the grain which it represented. Of course, in the very nature of conditions surrounding the same, the inspection of grain has been, to a greater or lesser extent, an inexact science, and this coupled with the bias of opinion as between buyer and seller, has even been productive of objections by either the shipper or receiver as to the rectitude of said inspections.

As the various state grain dealers association were founded and grew into prominence, they demanded a more efficient inspection service and added protection to the rights of the country shipper, with the result that state and exchange inspection departments were gradually renovated and improved, until the shipper of grain from a country station could feel reasonably certain that his shipments were properly classified, and that if not, recourse to reinspection and appeal would approximate the protection he felt entitled to.

However, with the heavy growth in the merchandising of grain, due to our ever increasing production, and the consequent broadening of our domestic and foreign demand, new exchanges sprang up in all parts of the country, and a keen competition between the various markets followed, with the result that in many cases the inspection of grain took on the appearance of "jockeying" for business from country points or to the seaboard or distant domestic buyers. This condition of course resulted in chaos in the grain trade, in so far as the value of an inspection certificate in one market was accepted in another, and was the underlying reason for a demand for uniformity of inspection.

(To be continued)

SPREAD CROP FACT NEWS

Through this publication, the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, is now urging small elevator owners throughout the grain belt of Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri, and Texas, to help disseminate to farmers the valuable crop improvement news which it is now collecting. The latest bulletin of the Association states that good, well-rotted manure is worth more than \$2 a ton the first year after it has been applied, as a winter top dressing to wheat, and that the beneficial results will continue for several years.

From five to eight tons per acre, applied in this way, will increase the yield from three to five bushels per acre. This means that the farmer who spreads only a few loads of manure a day is making big wages.

Wheat farmers of the Southwest are losing millions of dollars annually because too little value is placed on manure and too much of it is allowed to go to waste, says the report. Not a load of barnyard manure should be lost and every wheat straw stack should be rotted and spread over the fields. No stubble or straw should be burned, it should be worked into the soil where it will rot. Manure not only adds fertility but it increases the much needed soil organic matter. At the Kansas Experiment Station, over a long period of years, manured land has produced from nine to 11 bushels more wheat per acre than similar land not manured.

A Concrete Elevator in the Far Northwest

Walla Walla Farmers Agency Operates a Co-operative Elevator, Warehouses and Flour and Feed Mill in Washington

By H. W. JEFFRIES

ELEVATORS are a lot like people. At first glance most of them seem very much alike but upon better acquaintance many little differences can be distinguished and you find that after all the seeming similarity was only external. Occasionally, though, with elevators, as with people, one does meet the unusual; the kind that stands out as really different.

As I approached Walla Walla, Wash., I saw just such an elevator. It belongs to the Walla Walla Farmers Agency, which is, as the name implies, a co-operative concern. It is owned and controlled by a group of local farmers. This company, in addition to the elevator, two large warehouses and a feed mill located at Walla Walla, operates a flour mill at Huntsville and has warehouses at Dixie and Spring Creek.

The general offices of the company are located



WALLA WALLA FARMERS AGENCY'S WAREHOUSE

down town in Walla Walla. This arrangement proves very satisfactory as it removes the office force from the noise of machinery as well as offering a convenient and central location for the transaction of business. The elevator is situated on the outskirts of the city. It is of all concrete construction and has a capacity of 110,000 bushels, afforded by 14 bins. The receiving capacity is 60,000 bushels daily and the shipping capacity falls 10,000 bushels short of this figure. No average figures were available covering the number of bushels handled in a year, but during the past season more than 200,000 bushels passed through this elevator.

They employ two cleaners, one of which is a Monitor and the other bears the Barnard & Leas trademark. Power is electric and four motors are in use which provide a total of 50 horsepower. This total is made up of one 25-horsepower motor which operates the elevating machinery; a 15-horsepower unit used on the cleaners and two five-horsepower motors each of which drives a belt conveyor.



MANAGER W. C. SHANKS AND HIS ASSISTANT, R. BOEWER

All drives are by belt. Both conveyors are used for out-loading. The conveyors are fed from the bins by gravity and those carry the grain to the elevator boots, where it is lifted to the loading spouts.

The company's unloading equipment is not so elaborate as the bulk of the receipts come in on the wagon dump. For unloading cars hand scoops

are the vogue. This elevator serves as a receiving station for a goodly share of the wheat raised in this locality. Some of this grain is stored here for use in the company's flour mill at Huntsville and the rest ultimately finds its way to other markets. The feed mill requires other grains beside wheat and this classification includes corn, oats and barley. As these grains are not grown locally to any extent, they must look to outside sources for them.

There is a dump scale and a six-bushel automatic. Fire protection is quite evidently something that is thoroughly believed in. They do not think that the type of construction alone is sufficient protection, so have installed a thermo-electric alarm system made by The Aero Fire Alarm Company of New York. This installation will furnish an alarm throughout the plant as well as notify the city fire department in case a dangerous temperature rise occurs.

The two warehouses, one of which houses the feed mill and sales office, measure 50 by 260 feet



ELEVATOR OF THE WALLA WALLA (WASH.) FARMERS AGENCY

and 50 by 274 feet respectively. These furnish an additional storage of 100,000 bushels, making the company's total at this point 210,000 bushels. E. L. Adams was busily engaged in covering one of the warehouses with a new coat of bright red paint when I called. He obligingly descended from a ladder and gave me a lot of information about the elevator and its workings. He has been with this company for the past four years and the last three of them have been spent in operating the elevator. The manager of the plant is W. C. Shanks, who is in direct charge of the feed mill. Assisted by R. Boewer, who is the gentleman behind the counter in an accompanying view, he also takes care of the local sales.

The feed mill manufactures a full line of prepared poultry and stock feeds. The elevator is quite a landmark locally and this fact is capitalized by its owners, for they have taken as their trademark, "Elevator Brand". These words, with a cut of the elevator, appear on all their products. For the accommodation of their customers they have a complete assortment of poultry tonics and remedies. These show a good margin of profit and the volume of business attained in this line in a year's time reaches a nice figure.

Business's only excuse for being is net profit and anything an elevator man can do to increase his net profits adds just that much more to his concern's chances of existence. Net profit and good will are closely related for trade follows good will like a small boy follows a fire department and

without customers there would be no profit. Good will is one of the foundations of successful business. None of us cares to trade with people we really dislike. Mr. Shanks uses an idea which adds to his company's popularity by giving a service to its customers. It works out to the direct advantage of the customer and returns good-will dividends to the company. Notice behind his desk the blackboard divided vertically into two sections. One of these is headed, "WILL SELL" and the other, "WILL BUY". On this bulletin board his customers are privileged to list their wants or to offer their surplus for sale. No charge is made for



E. L. ADAMS

this service and the beauty of it is that it is popular and does attract attention. There wasn't much space left on the board when I came in and before I left a few minutes later the vacant spaces had been filled. Such an idea or some variation of it to suit local needs might be worth trying by others.

This company reports business as being very good this fall. A fine crop was realized in this section. While the yield was not as large as in other years, the quality was high. The officers of the company include O. D. Cornwall, president, and E. F. Brewer, who is vice-president and general manager.

BALKAN CORN IMPROVING

Roumania is faring badly in politics, but well in agriculture. The second estimate of corn production in Queen Marie's domain, is placed at 225,381,000 bushels, according to cable from Rome. This is an increase of 22,000,000 over the first estimate and an increase of 50,000,000 bushels over last year's final estimate.

LUX CLEANS UP PRIZES

Is the Lux family of Shelbyville, Ind., lucky, or does it actually have the knack of raising the remarkable corn that puts the name Lux at the head of the corn prize list every year or so at the International Grain and Hay Show? Peter J. Lux, holder of the grand championship honors for two years in the corn division, raises corn champions as well as he does champion corn.

If there is a man in these United States who raises better corn than Peter J. Lux of Shelbyville, Indiana, he does not show it at the International. Certainly Lux is a magic name when mentioned in connection with the corn business. For the third time in a half-dozen years this master corn grower from the prairies of Indiana has walked out of the Hay and Grain Show with the purple ribbon.

Thomas Lux the 13-year-old son of Peter J. Lux and a freshman in the Shelbyville high school, was awarded Junior Grand Championship honors on 10 ears of White Indiana corn.

The Lux family have established a record in Grain Show winnings which will stand for years to come, if not for all time. Peter J. Lux won the Grand Championship in 1919 and in 1922. His three sons captured Junior honors every year the prize has been awarded, with one exception. That was in 1925, when the Junior honors went to Victor Lux, his nephew.



Published on the Fifteenth of Each Month
BY

Mitchell Brothers Publishing Co.

OFFICE:

Manhattan Building, 431 South Dearborn St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

A. J. MITCHELL.....Business Manager

Subscription Price - - - - \$1.00 per Year
English and Foreign Subscription 1.75 " "

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Official Paper of the Grain Dealers National Association and of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 15, 1926

MINORITY RULE

THE grain trade in the United States should be thankful that objectionable farm relief legislation is in the hands of amateurish congressmen. To Englishmen or Frenchmen, experts in forming opposition governments, the spectacle presented by McNary-Haugen enthusiasts is extremely amusing, and is ridiculed frequently in the foreign press. Having met with defeat in the Sixty-Eighth and Sixty-Ninth Congresses, certain senators are now raising their equalization fee banner a notch higher and rushing back for more. Instead of concentrating their efforts on electing a president whom they could control, they repeatedly dissipate their energies in attacks which have no leadership in administration circles.

Radical farm relievers in Washington, D. C., are determined that the minority shall rule, rather than the majority which has defeated it in successive sessions. The hysteria of minority debate, minority lobbying, and minority voting rallies, is therefore bound to be with us for some time to come. It will be irritating but harmless so long as the minority remains headless.

UNLUCKY 13

REPORTS from the Victorian Wheat Growers Corporation, Ltd., the Australian Government-guaranteed pool, reveal that the fiscal year of 1925-26 was an unsatisfactory one. According to Julian B. Foster, assistant trade commissioner at Melbourne, the high price of wheat, and market condi-

tions have made it necessary that farmers handle their own produce to a greater extent than in previous seasons. Out of a yield of 29,250,000 bushels in 1925-26, just 3,618,026 bushels were placed in the wheat pool. The prices received by farmers on this volume, which is about 13 per cent of the crop, were not attractive.

The report states that oversea markets were subject to "unusual fluctuations during the year, making it difficult to forecast values," but farmers are taking slight comfort in that excuse for low pool prices. The Australian pool system represents the pool method, though in its least objectionable form. It is a "voluntary" pool formed to handle part of the harvest in Victoria, Western Australia, and South Australia. With experience gained year by year, pool authorities hope to increase the volume above the unlucky 13 per cent mark.

COBS AND DUST

DISPOSAL of cobs and dust is coming to be an increasingly serious problem with all elevator managers who clean or shell corn. Provided an elevator is in a good feeding territory, the dust can be disposed of for stock feeding. Unfortunately though, the corn cob market is very sluggish to say the least. The cheapness of oil and electric power, an elevator insurance company points out, is eliminating the old steam plants in which the cobs were used to burn for fuel. As a result, prolonged storage of the highly combustible cob is more common than in former years.

All cob and dust storage should be in weather tight buildings, away from the main building. Spouts from the elevator should be supplied with steel cut-offs so that a fire originating in the dust house can be held incommunicado.

As cob disposal becomes increasingly difficult the use of cob burners becomes more universal. The essentials of a good burner are that it be well removed from the elevator (on the side opposite the prevailing winds, if possible), that the spouting from the elevator be provided with vents to eliminate back drafts and the possibility of choke-ups, that it have sufficient capacity to burn the cobs as fast as received and that the combustion be accomplished with as little smoke as possible.

JARDINE'S RATE SOLUTION

FIVE days ago the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture was given to the press. In it, Secretary Jardine reiterates his view that "we must have substantial readjustments in freight rates," and declares for shifting the burden of freight rates from agricultural products suffering from depression to "products that are better able to carry the burden." He also speaks of good roads as a factor that must be watched if the agricultural transportation of the nation is to go along smoothly. At that point his suggestions end. Freight rates to him evidently mean rail freight rates, or motor truck freight rates.

What about water freight? In the 120-

page printed report, there is no reference to this subject. An ideal preface to a few remarks on this important topic is found in a paragraph under the subhead "Freight Rates," which is here quoted. But he fails to offer any solution to the problem outlined below, except that of lowering rail tariffs.

What rail transportation charges sometimes mean to the farmer can be realized from an illustration or two. It costs 26.4 cents to ship a bushel of wheat from Wichita, Kan., to the Gulf of Mexico. It costs 27.8 cents a bushel on the average to ship wheat from the Spring wheat area to the Atlantic Seaboard. These freight costs are large relatively as well as absolutely. They place the American farmer at a disadvantage of from 4 to 10 cents a bushel in comparison with the freight costs of his competitors in Canada and Argentina.

Secretary Jardine's solution is a good one as far as it can be made to go. Grain rates must be hammered now, as always. But is not the further development of cheaper inland waterway transportation an equally important solution to the high rail rate problem, which must receive attention, or at least mention?

SUGGESTION FOR MUSSOLINI

MUSSOLINI, present dictator of destinies for 40,000,000 Italians, wants more home grown wheat, and fewer bachelors. To effect more marriages, he is adding to the bachelors' taxes. If he only knew it, he could kill two birds with one stone and require all single men to contribute in some manner to wheat production. In spite of the difficulty of wheat culture in certain sections of Italy, many bachelors, no doubt, would prefer that enterprise to what they believe to be an even greater difficulty—matrimony.

The results of the Italian "battle for grain" during the past crop season have not yet made themselves felt in Naples wheat imports. During July, August, and September, 1926, 1,628,000 bushels of wheat were imported through Naples, as contrasted with only 1,020,000 bushels during the same period in 1925. During the first nine months of the present year, imports were only 1,139,000 bushels less than during the corresponding period of 1925.

The result of the Mussolini government's efforts to increase production has not been satisfactory. Weather conditions are given as an alibi, however. The 1926 crop is 35,000,000 bushels less than in 1925, according to the United States Department of Commerce. In view of the decrees which aimed to decrease internal consumption of wheat, it is nevertheless surprising, at first sight, that imports have been so well sustained during the past year. Those decrees, which put certain wheat products in the luxury class were the greatest advertisements for wheat that could have been published.

A score of island countries and many of the less civilized and less motorized lands, form a broad outlet for American hay that was consumed domestically in pre-motor days. The development of foreign hay trade, as well as the fighting for the retention of the home market, is of paramount importance to the American hay trade's prosperity.

EDITORIAL MENTION

To all of our readers, 99 44/100 per cent of whom we count as our friends, we extend the greetings of the holiday season. May the New Year prosper you individually, and corporately.

One of the world's foremost rice grain marts is now open to trade. The \$5,000,000 harbor of Lake Charles, La., is completed.

The corn cream meal conference at the national capital, referred to in our last issue, met and adjourned with no blows struck. The decision is not due until January.

When you build or rebuild, don't go ahead with the idea that your architect is omniscient. A few suggestions from your insurance agent to begin with can save you real money on insurance policies, and prevent later loss.

One Ohio farmer is a world champion no matter how you figure. He claims to have raised 1,686.8 bushels of shelled corn on 10 acres, an acreage yield of 168.68 bushels. If he's not the world's greatest corn grower, he's the world's best fish story teller.

For nearly two weeks now the Interstate Commerce Commission's order allowing grain rate reduction from Oklahoma and Arkansas to Carolina territory, has been effective. The peak of the harvest shipping is past, however, and the full force of the concession will not be felt until next season.

Grain and grain products railroad car loadings for the weeks ending November 27 totalled 40,309 cars, a decrease of 8,471 cars from the corresponding week a year ago. All car loading records which could possibly be broken in one year were broken at harvest time. The November slow down was inevitable.

The conference on rivers and harbors in Washington, D. C., December 8 and 9, was well attended, and the proposal for a line of Federally operated elevators along certain inland waterways was considered behind doors closed to the public. The result of the discussion will be made known later through this publication.

From the standpoint of votes necessary to pass it, the farm relief legislation is in better position than ever before, after the close of the first week of the short session in Washington, D. C. Opposed to this consideration, though, is the fact that there is still a wide range of opinion as to the method of affording said relief, and the brief time within which the bill must be considered and passed.

Premiums for high protein wheat are much lower this year than in recent seasons on account of the abundant supply of this wheat. At the middle of November wheat testing 13 per cent protein is quoted at 41½ cents

over ordinary wheat of the same grade at Kansas City while a year ago this percentage commanded a premium of about 11 cents. At Minneapolis the premium for 13 per cent protein content has narrowed to about 4 cents per bushel compared with 20 cents a year ago. Test weight and moisture content have become more important factors than the protein test at this market.

The observance of a few simple precautions in the setting up of your office heating unit and the proper construction of the chimney will practically eliminate the danger of fire from these sources. As heat will decompose mortar and crack fire pots, while smoke pipes and connection are subject to rust, a periodic inspection of the heating plant is essential regardless of how well it may have been gone over early this fall.

Reduced supplies of rye in important European countries are an important factor in world bread-grain prices this year. The European crop outside of Russia is about 135,000,000 bushels below last year's figure, and prices of this grain in European markets are materially higher than a year ago. Crops of this grain in the United States and in Canada are also smaller than the 1925 harvests and prices are higher than a year ago, largely in expectation of export business.

Microbe hunters operate on the theory that everything is guilty as a germ carrier until proved innocent. Results of Louisiana state experts in their study of anthrax spore dissemination, show that corn, rice, oats, and bean plants are active spore carriers as they push up through infected soil. Nothing can be done to remedy that situation except the complete destruction preferably through cremation of all anthrax carcasses. Then there will be no spores for the grain plants to carry.

Professional farm relievers say that in a system of Federal control of grain surplus, accurate forecasts of crop volumes could be developed. Even though the forecasts were invariably correct as to quantity, we would still be in a dilemma over the quality of the crops. The surplus problem is too often thought of as a sort of top layer to a big crop. Neatly slice this off, we are told, and there will be a mad scramble of buyers for what remains, though it be smutty, garlicky, frozen or one-half of 1 per cent protein. Nothing could be simpler.

A case of grain dealers is pending before the Illinois State Supreme Court, following an appeal filed by a brokerage firm of Chicago from a decision of the Appellate Court, which held the firm liable for a \$76,000 loss sustained by the State Bank of Crete, Ill. The appeal court ruled that when the cashier, G. H. Kracke, speculated on the Chicago Board of Trade with funds of the bank, that the defendant brokerage company knew that the money had been stolen and thus became liable to the bank. The company disclaims responsibility on the grounds that an agent

handled the transactions and that it should not be held liable for the actions of an employee. The case establishes an important precedent and if the Supreme Court takes the same stand as the appeal court, grain brokerage firms must be certain that the money presented by clients is their own and not stolen, otherwise they will be held responsible for losses so sustained.

The joint wheat pools of the three western Canadian provinces have passed a resolution expressing their willingness to purchase elevators of the United Grain Growers in the three western provinces and pressure will be brought on the company to force the sale early in the new year. This will be through shareholders who are holders of shares in both organizations. The United Grain Growers' officers and directors have been resisting the sale for two years now, but the wheat pools seem to be determined to wipe out this farmers' company as they did the Saskatchewan Co-operative.

An erratic wheat market is Peru. After a lapse of over 18 months, the United States is again exporting wheat to that country, we are informed in a report from Julian D. Smith, assistant trade commissioner of Lima. Although over 300,000 bushels of wheat were shipped to Peru from the United States in 1924, statistics show that none was exported to that country during 1925. This year, in the month of July alone, about 165,000 bushels were shipped from the United States to Peruvian ports. Quite frequently now, ships with as much as 2,000 tons of wheat are arriving from Pacific ports.

Jack Frost, says a Canadian newspaper, has chosen to play the part of the villain in this year's drama of the grain movement. We don't know who the hero is unless perhaps the railroad, a freeze-proof proposition coming to the rescue of some of the grain at least that has not been lured into the icy grip of the villain. By greatly hindering, if not completely tying up navigation on the St. Mary's River, the ice has prevented the placing in eastern positions of a very considerable quantity of grain that would otherwise have been moved during the fortnight just ended.

As we go to press, the United States Civil Service Commission sends announcement that applications for four Federal grain and hay specialist positions, are now open. They must be filed not later than January 11, with the Commission named above, at its Washington office. A \$3,000 salary is offered for a grain marketing specialist; \$2,400 for assistant hay marketing specialist; \$2,400 for assistant marketing specialist on hay inspection. We are mentioning this here in order to get the attention of younger grain men who have had actual experience in the field. They are often preferable to men fresh from college halls. Competitors for these positions will not be required to report for examination at any place but will be rated on their education, training and experience. A thesis is to be filed with the application.

J. F. WICKENHISER
Toledo

NEWS OF THE TERMINAL MARKETS

E. E. McCONNELL
Buffalo

TO SELL OR NOT TO SELL

Announcement has been made and denied and announced again, that a considerable part of the membership of the New York Produce Exchange have perfected a plan to sell the present Exchange Building under an arrangement that would be to the obvious advantage of the entire membership. There is opposition to the plan, however, and it is to be offered for the referendum vote of the entire membership.

The Exchange Building is a fine large structure, but like all others built 40 years ago has a great deal of waste space which should be on a revenue basis. It is said that \$11,000,000 has been offered for the property with an agreement to build a new structure on the site, with the three upper floors reserved for the exchange floor, executive officers and offices of members, for which would be charged the prevailing rental rate.

Similar propositions have been considered on several occasions during the past 20 years, but there were legal difficulties in addition to the objections of a majority of the members. It is claimed that the legal objections have been overcome, so there only remains the referendum to decide the matter one way or another.

SEATTLE PIT WORKS WELL

The Pacific northwest generally is passing favorable comment on the reliability of wheat values as determined by the trading on the Seattle wheat pit. Contrary to the opinion of some, futures prices do not control the cash values, but rather it is true that the price of the future delivery is the cash value plus the customary carrying charges made up of warehouse expense and financing.

In the early days of the Seattle pit, some criticism was made that the quotations were out of line. The logical answer was to sell the option when too high, or buy it when too low. One must recognize that the wheat that is produced in the Pacific northwest may be delivered on the Seattle pit the same as to an exporter or miller. The pit market opens at eight-thirty in the morning and closes at eleven-thirty.

Exporters, handlers, millers and brokers are either in the pit or represented. The daily volume has been very gratifying to the membership, and is steadily increasing. The markets of the past few weeks have demonstrated the advisability of such a trading center. With cash buyers generally out of the market and the country not selling, spreading has taken place between the Seattle, Winnipeg and Chicago markets, maintaining values and establishing prices.

OAT MARKET LOOKS STRONG

Wheat: Movement very light in this territory, demand has been good for milling wheat but poor sample finds slow sale. Markets have been nervous and generally lower. Growing wheat is coming along nicely although acreage has been somewhat reduced.

Corn: Receipts have been light until just recently on account of snow and rain. But stocks of old corn are very large everywhere. The light receipts had a tendency to strengthen both cash and futures, but as receipts become larger the advance fades away rather quickly. Husking returns show some decrease from last year, which was expected, but the carryover of old corn was so large that a lighter crop this year will not be very noticeable and about the only demand of any importance in

this section comes from industries. We hear considerable about the poor quality of the new crop, but so far it has not been noticeable on any of the corn arriving here, in fact most of it is much better than the corn that was put on the market last year at this time. Our market has kept pace with other markets on old corn and has been considerably higher than most markets on new corn.

Oats: Until the last few days receipts of oats have been light and the demand has also been small, but they have awakened, receipts are larger, demand better and prices are advancing with the larger movement. We believe that after the first of the year, the shortage in the crop will be noticed and prices do considerable better. Oats have been selling to better advantage here than in most markets.—*Mueller Grain Company, Peoria, Ill., letter of December 10.*

CHICAGO BOARD DONATES TO FLOOD RELIEF

A very satisfactory response and generous co-operation have rewarded the efforts of the Chicago Board of Trade's special committee to raise funds



ROYAL W. BELL

for flood relief among the farmers of Illinois. While it is impossible to determine at the time of going to press just what total sum will be realized, it is significant that \$6,500 was pledged in the first 15 minutes of the initial meeting. Several thousand dollars were also collected on the floor, in the various pits, and it is obvious that the members are disposed to come through very liberally.

It will be remembered that a few years ago approximately \$20,000 was raised by the board to help the farmers who were in distress in the Kansas area, some of whom were even unable to secure seed wheat. A period of prosperity followed in that territory, and it is the hope of the present committee—the chairman of which is Royal W. Bell, of the J. J. Badenoeh Company—that something similar may now be accomplished in Illinois. The Board of Trade and its members are desirous of helping the agriculturists of the country and are disposed to do all they can to alleviate an unfortunate situation.

Definite decision as to how the money collected will be distributed has not yet been made. It is possible that the Red Cross will be suggested for this function. If for any reason they do not handle

it, probably some reliable organization of a suitable nature situated within the flood area will be selected to handle the distribution.

VOLUME OF GRAIN FUTURE TRADING IN NOVEMBER

The volume of trading in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade during November showed an increase over last month, but was considerably under that of November, 1925. The total of last month's figures is 1,503,601,000 bushels, compared with 1,289,537,000 last month and 1,807,122,000 a year ago. The total trading for November was divided among the various grains as follows, for purposes of comparison the October figures for each grain being given in parentheses: Wheat, 1,016,372,000 bushels (901,279,000); corn, 357,846,000 (316,377,000); oats, 89,305,000 (52,630,000); rye, 40,078,000 (17,251,000).

The average open contracts for November, "short" side of contracts only, there being an equal volume open on the "long" side: Wheat, 108,933,000 bushels, compared with 100,156,000 in October and 113,110,000 in November, 1925; corn, 63,758,000 bushels, as against 54,427,000 in October and 56,161,000 last year; oats, 50,015 bushels compared with 49,162,000 in October and 50,211,000 last November; rye, 15,144,000 bushels, as against 13,823,000 in October and 11,730,000 in November, 1925. This from the report of C. A. Fitz, grain exchange supervisor.

CHANGE DELIVERY RULES

On December 13, changes in the rules of the New York Produce Exchange become effective. These amendments were voted on by members on November 29, referred to the Board of Governors on December 2, and were then posted for 10 days before becoming a part of the rules. The amendments include changing the discount from 20 cents to 23 cents a bushel for Manitoba No. 4 wheat under the contract price. Other changes include the following: "Provided, however, that on non-members' orders received from points which are not either in the United States or Canada, the minimum charge shall be $\frac{3}{8}$ cents per bushel" and changing the third paragraph to provide for a minimum charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per bushel on members' orders.

SIOUX CITY'S NEW OFFICERS

At the election on the Sioux City Grain Exchange, on October 19, the following officers were chosen to serve during the coming year: President, J. C. Mullaney; vice-president, H. S. Nevileir; secretary-traffic manager, Freeman Bradford; treasurer, R. E. Mangan.

The directors of this organization are: J. C. Mullaney, H. S. Nevileir, R. E. Mangan, C. C. Flanley, F. H. Huntting, H. J. Hutton, J. S. Eales, P. A. Ketels and M. King.

Following the election, the committees were appointed:

Violation of Rules, E. A. Fields, chairman, J. S. Eales, S. P. Mason, A. D. Doherty, R. E. Mangan. Finance, R. E. Mangan, chairman, H. J. Hutton, C. C. Flanley. Elevator, M. King, C. C. Flanley, P. A. Ketels. Interest, F. H. Schroeder, chairman, E. P. Sullivan, H. S. Nevileir. Purchasing, P. A. Ketels, chairman, Freeman Bradford, Paul Larson. Quotations, S. P. Mason, chairman, J. S. Eales, R. E. Mangan, H. L. Jackson, R. A. Henderson, C. C. Flanley. Arbitration, P. A. Ketels, chairman, S. P.

Mason, E. A. Fields, F. H. Huntting, H. S. Nevileir. Appeals, H. J. Hutton, chairman, H. L. Jackson, R. A. Swenson, E. P. Sullivan, J. E. Cathcart. Membership, H. J. Hutton, chairman, R. E. Mangan, M. King. Discount, R. A. Henderson, chairman, J. S. Eales, H. S. Nevileir, C. C. Flanley, E. A. Fields. Publicity, Freeman Bradford, chairman, L. J. Nelson, Walter Copeland. Building, J. J. Mullaney, chairman, J. J. Hutton, F. H. Huntting. Grain, F. H. Schroeder, chairman, M. King, R. E. Mangan. Transportation, S. P. Mason, chairman, C. C. Flanley, J. S. Eales, R. A. Henderson, M. King.

NEW RULES AT HUTCHINSON

At a special meeting on November 22 of the Hutchinson (Kan.) Board of Trade, the following rules were passed:

1. Buying or selling on brokerage, for non-member or non-resident member, of sample track grain is prohibited, except when sold for export.
2. Interest must not be charged on any shipment after car is diverted from Hutchinson when the transaction has been made between two or more members of the association.
3. The buying of in-bound grain on track at Hutchinson from resident or non-resident non-members is a violation of the commission rules of this association and no grain shall be applied on contracts for grain purchased to arrive that is on the track in Hutchinson at the time of making purchase.

GOOD DEMAND FOR HIGH GRADES

There is very little doing in wheat in this market. Corn and oats have had their "ups and downs" but for some time we have had a steady market with prices on the old grades a little below a parity of other competing markets. The old Sample grades have, however, sold higher here than in any market (we are, of course, excepting Minneapolis and the Missouri River markets which are very much higher than ours).

The new corn began to move in good time and has steadily increased. The arrivals now of new are approximately 75 per cent of the total. Prices here on new corn have been better than any other competing markets. For a while we were congested but that has been corrected and right now we are on a good basis for shipments this way. The local industries are grinding approximately 70,000 to 75,000 bushels daily.

There has also been some shipping demand though this has been rather light. We look for an increased run of the Peoria industries after January 1 and are expecting a good lively corn market all winter.

There is not much to say about oats. We had no crop of consequence in central Illinois and a large percentage of what was grown was badly damaged and wasted and arrivals here correspond with those elsewhere and are very light indeed. Values are gradually but surely hardening and the values on all sorts of oats are very good indeed by comparison with the far away futures. There is quite a general opinion that the advance will continue on oats in every position and this market is in shape to take care of a good many more than are coming.—*Letter from P. B. & C. C. Miles, Peoria, Ill.*

OMAHA ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

Edward P. Peck of the Omaha Elevator Company was elected president at the recent annual meeting of the Omaha Grain Exchange. Vice-presidents selected were E. W. Taylor of the Nye & Jenks Grain Company and O. E. Harris of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Company. William J. Hynes of the Hynes Elevator Company is treasurer, and F. P. Manchester, secretary.

In addition to the officers named, the new Board of Directors consists of F. C. Bell, of the Updike Grain Company retiring president of the Exchange; H. A. Butler, of the Butler-Welsh Grain Company; M. I. Dolphin, of the Dolphin-Jones Grain Company; Chauncey Abbott, Jr., of the Omaha Flour Mills; and William T. Burns of the Burns Grain Company.

Mr. Peck has been in the grain business in

Omaha for nearly 50 years and always with the same firm. In June, 1877, he became associated with C. W. Lyman & Co., Omaha grain dealers, which firm was succeeded by Himebaugh-Merriam & Co., in 1888. In 1890 the firm became known as the Omaha Elevator Company of which firm Mr. Peck is vice-president and general manager. Mr. Peck is also a director in the Union Stock Yards Company of South Omaha, and has taken an active interest in the growth and development of the live stock business in the Omaha territory as well as the grain business.

Omaha Grain Exchange standing committees for 1927, just appointed are as follows: Alleged Violation of Rules—O. M. Smith, chairman; Frank Sorensen, C. H. Wright, J. L. Welsh, C. D. Sturtevant. Appeals—J. A. Linderholm, chairman; G. F. Dristy, O. H. Gibbs, R. J. Moes, Axel Nielsen. Arbitration—J. T. Buchanan, chairman; J. W. Holmquist, E. A. Lucke, Jas. Trimble, C. W. Adams. Membership—J. H. Wright, Jr., chairman; W. T. Burns, J. W. Redick, E. H. Tiffany, Jas. Swanick. Publicity—H. A. Butler, chairman; F. J. Taylor, B. O. Holmquist, E. L. Cahill, Harold Roth, J. F. Mead, H. R. Caldwell, C. O. Lyle. Quotations—A. McKinley, chairman; Fred B. Swett, E. L. Cahill, Geo. S. Jewett, A. H. Bewsher. Building—F. C. Bell, chair-



EDWARD P. PECK

man; C. D. Sturtevant, E. W. Taylor. Grain—J. T. Buchanan, E. C. Twamley, O. M. Smith, O. E. Harris, J. A. Cole, L. L. Quinby, C. H. Wright, J. A. Linderholm, J. L. Welsh, R. J. Southard. Wheat Discount—O. E. Harris, chairman; L. L. Quinby, vice-chairman; Harold Roth, C. J. Parrott, F. R. Deffenbaugh, J. T. Buchanan. Coarse Grain Discount—J. A. Cole, chairman; R. E. Miller, vice-chairman; H. C. Christiansen, John C. Ackerman, C. H. Wright, Frank Sorensen. Radio—F. P. Manchester, chairman; F. C. Bell, F. J. Taylor. Cash Margins—I. C. Hardin, chairman; Albert Hedelund. Earl Triplett, Fred Swett, C. C. Crowell, Jr. Transportation—C. D. Sturtevant, chairman; A. McKinley, vice-chairman; J. A. Linderholm, Chauncey Abbott, Jr., J. W. Holmquist. Advisory Committee; J. A. Cole, H. A. Butler, C. W. Adams, C. H. Compton, F. R. Deffenbaugh, A. R. Kinney, H. O. Wandell, J. L. Wills, Max A. Miller, H. J. Albers, F. R. Swett, O. H. Gibbs, Earl Triplett, Chas. Schneider, W. T. Burns, J. P. Zimmerman, J. H. Wright, Jr.

CORN IN DEMAND AT CINCINNATI

Receipts of wheat light, but sufficient to meet a rather indifferent demand. Corn receipts have been light on account of the inability of the farmers to get in their fields. We have had very little freezing weather with most of the corn fields a sea of mud. Receipts have been too light to take care of the rather urgent demand. It begins to look doubtful if there will be sufficient corn moved to take care of

December orders. Stocks of wheat in our local elevators have been gradually moving out. At present rate of depletion we do not know where the mills are going to get their Soft wheat in this section after the first of March or April.

Oats receipts are exceptionally light with demand more urgent than we have seen it for some time.—*Recent Letter from Early & Daniel Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

GOOD TRADE AT TOLEDO

Demand for cash grain in our market continues very good. Receipts of wheat have been rather light, but local as well as interior millers have been in the market constantly, and all shipments readily disposed of at satisfactory prices.

Movement of corn has been extremely light, due no doubt to farmers holding back and cribbing in order to improve the condition.

Oats receipts continue fair, likewise the demand same being mostly from the interior. Note during the past week that prices at the seaboard for this commodity are somewhat below what we are disposing of this cereal in this market. We look forward to higher prices in coarse grains.—*J. F. Zahm & Co., Toledo, letter of December 11.*

OMAHA ALREADY GETTING SET

Omaha grain dealers are already at work on the entertainment features for the next annual convention of the Grain Dealers National Association. The Omaha delegates to the Buffalo convention, C. D. Sturtevant, newly elected president of the national Association, F. C. Bell, J. T. Buchanan, Secretary F. P. Manchester and Chief Inspector H. R. Clark, were sufficiently impressed with the hospitality and wealth of entertainment furnished by their Buffalo hosts to realize that a man-sized job is ahead of them if they are to carry on the tradition and equal the high mark set for them. But they are out to do it and have already begun on the preliminary plans which they fully intend shall culminate in an outstanding convention.

F. T. C. DISMISSES BARNES-AMES CASE

The complaint which was filed with the Federal Trade Commission against the Barnes-Ames Company of New York, and its subsidiary sales and shipping agent, the Barnes-Irwin Company of Philadelphia, has been dismissed by the Commission. The charges were that the New York grain exporting house had injured the reputation of United States exporters by delivering inferior wheat to foreign buyers.

The suit was instituted two years ago after Italian buyers had complained that they had paid for wheat of high quality but had received inferior grades. Damages of \$30,492 were asked.

The Barnes-Ames company and its subsidiary denied the allegations and submitted that if wheat leaving this country contained unusual amounts of foreign matter the blame lay with Federal inspectors who tested and graded all shipments.

SMALL DEMAND IN PITTSBURGH

The arrivals of corn have been somewhat lighter and the demand is for desirable quality quite freely, and stocks in elevators have declined considerably.

The past two or three days have noticed a very sharp decline in the inquiry for both old and new corn, and it would appear that the trade is pretty well filled up. It is natural to anticipate a slow business from now on until after the first of the year. Our market is in position to take on natural cool and sweet corn when forwarded to Pittsburgh for Pennsylvania Lines delivery. This class of corn has been bringing about 72 cents per bushel, Pittsburgh, the past few days.

Oats:—The arrivals of oats continue in excess of the demand and the stocks in elevators are about the heaviest of the season. Buyers apparently have been out of the market on the recent advance and it has been only possible to market oats when sharp concessions are made. Grades of poor quality No. 3 White and the lower grades are difficult to dispose

of. The trade seems to be saturated with this class of oats and discounts continue to be quite heavy.

Wheat:—The demand for wheat is very small. Local supplies are fair but farmers not delivering. There are more or less constant offerings of wheat from points west of us but mills seem to be buying very sparingly.

Ear Corn: There is very little demand here for ear corn, most of the ear corn coming into the territory adjacent to Pittsburgh is from the eastern part of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. This corn is of excellent quality and is demanding a premium over western ear corn.—*A recent letter from the Harper Grain Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

GOOD CORN ARRIVING

The Argentine official preliminary estimates for wheat, oats and flax for this season, show wheat 216,800,000; oats 79,600,000; flax 72,800,000 bushels vs. 1925-26 season, wheat 192,474,000; oats 81,690,000; flax 76,320,000 bushels. Exportable surplus this season: Wheat about 141,800,000; oats 59,000,000; flax 65,800,000 bushels. Nothing urgent in the cash demand here; with larger receipts Kansas City holds firm their December about a parity with May. Argentine figures make exportable surplus sharply under the Broomhall estimate.

Corn: Stronger with speculative support chiefly by the local talent. Arrivals reflect the increasing movement of new from country stations. The demand, for both old and new, is good; the quality of the new far superior to the average of a year ago. A moderate trade for shipment. Liverpool unchanged. Buenos Aires up ½ cent.

Oats: Trade in futures mainly local. The scarcity of offerings of heavy, bright lots is emphasized in the further advance in premiums for such desirable lots, Northwest stocks are decreasing rapidly; the big accumulation is at Minneapolis.—*Pope & Eckhardt Company, Chicago, Ill., letter of December 11.*

OATS IN DEMAND

In the market review of December 11, Southworth & Co., of Toledo, Ohio, say: Receipts all grains almost twice as large as week ago. Wheat is being marketed freely, although prices are easier. Outside demand is reported light. No. 2 Red basis under the May delivery is unchanged. Coarse grains are strong and higher. Corn receipts from nearby points average 21 to 22.5 moisture. The quality and general appearance is much better than a year ago. This class of corn is in excellent demand and selling at considerably over a drying basis. Oats arrivals are better quality, about one-third grading No. 3 White. The better grades are bringing top prices. Off grades are also selling well as compared with other markets.

CORN FEEDING VALUE LOW

A good deal of rain and some soft weather, the past week have made corn picking tedious and unpleasant. Some localities report a scarcity of shuckers. Country roads are not in good condition.

While receipts of new corn at country elevators are light so far, they are equal to the demand. Some corn mills are still running on old corn, others seem to be pursuing a hand to mouth policy until after the holidays. Should we be favored with a stretch of steady winter weather balance of this month that would permit of gathering the balance of the corn crop, one would expect increased offerings and some recession in price; on the other hand should weather be as unsettled as last winter, the movement to market would be as slow as then. A majority of our receipts of new corn grade No. 5, damaged grains 4 to 10 per cent, the yield in bushels around early expectations. The feeding value of this crop is low, it will take more bushels than usual to fatten a hog.

Oats are gaining friends; advancing prices have induced some sales, we hope that recent shipments represent the poorest and not the best of local elevator stocks as many cars graded sample.

In 1773 the Boston Tea Party voiced discontent on one subject, viz., Taxes. Today the farmers often talk of the three T's: High Taxes, Tariff and Transportation. The best moneymaker is the nice

little lady from the country who comes to town on Saturdays and sells us those fat chickens at \$1.50 each and eggs at 65 cents per dozen.

Values here: Old No. 2 Yellow corn 72 to 72½. Old No. 2 White corn 71½ to 72. New No. 5 Yellow, 5 White corn 61 to 61½. No. 3 White oats 44 to 45.—*H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill., letter of December 11.*

NEW YORK EXCHANGE PUBLISHES 1925-26 REPORT

Nearly 450 pages were required to set forth all necessary information in the latest bound report of the New York Produce Exchange. The present volume includes the charter, by-laws and trade rules, complete list of members, and much other useful data. Following after some 34 pages of statistical data, is the report of proceedings of the last annual meeting, in which the Board of Managers reviewed recent activities. The net surplus from general exchange and building administration for the year 1925-26 was \$132,362.57, compared to \$107,390.94 the previous year. There were at the date of the report 1,133 regular members along with 445 associate members, making a total of members of all classes of 1,578.

An alphabetical list commences on Page 391 and runs to the end of the book, giving the names of all members, the names of the firms with which each is connected, the business of each and business addresses.

One of the sections of most interest to members of the grain trade is that which is entitled "Rules Regulating the Grain Futures Trade for Delivery in Buffalo among Members of the New York Produce Exchange, adopted July 14, 1926." Twenty-nine pages are required for this information.

The report of the trustees of the Gratuity Fund shows that the amount on bond and mortgage is \$582,750 invested as first liens on property. The average rate of interest is 5.52 per cent. The expense of carrying on the system has been \$7,862.76 and the gain in the surplus fund for the year is \$9,228.31.

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

Minneapolis.—The following memberships in the Chamber of Commerce have been transferred: From O. T. Newhouse to E. L. Mattson, G. T. Mears to Walter Stanger, J. C. Wyman to Wilbur F. Hyde, Ray R. Ebmer to Harry G. Cowan.

Indianapolis.—H. Lee Early is a new member on the Board of Trade and has the trading privilege held by Milton Crowe.

Milwaukee.—Elmer J. DeBuhd has been elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce and the membership of J. H. Hudson has been transferred. Reported by Secretary H. A. Plumb.

Richmond.—H. O. Gates & Co., have been admitted to membership on the Grain Exchange. Reported by Secretary W. F. Green.

Duluth.—Joseph Feuer is a new member of the Board of Trade and H. O. Wernli's membership has been withdrawn. Reported by Secretary Charles F. MacDonald.

Chicago.—The membership of the following on the Board of Trade have been transferred: Estate Wm. C. Foley, Jr., Lee Rosenberg, Harry F. Hill, Edward Hyman and Charles F. Avery. The following are new members: Charles F. Roberts, John J. Martin, Lynn K. Brugh, Jr., Emmet G. Barker, Henry H. Rohn. Suspended memberships are Lawrence D. Donahue, Walter J. McGraw, Oscar C. White and Robert J. Zorge. Reported by Secretary James J. Fones.

BUFFALO MARKET ACTIVE

There continues to be an excellent demand for both corn and oats in this market at the present time with every prospect of a continuance throughout the winter months. The dairy farmers in the eastern section of the country find feeding very profitable at prevailing prices for milk and so long as they can buy corn and other feedstuffs at present levels they will feed heavily with a resultant good demand grain in this market.

Stocks of both corn and oats in local elevators

are larger than is usually the case at this period of the year, but owing to the condition of the crops in the middle west territory tributary to this market, indications point to a lighter winter run of grain from the country than has been the case the past few years, so that these elevator stocks will all, no doubt, be needed to supply the deficiency of country grain before the winter is over.

Wheat trade is slow at present as most millers have secured ample supplies to arrive by lake at the close of navigation and carry either in elevator or vessel to take care of their normal winter requirements.

The year just closing has seen the healthiest demand which this section of the country has enjoyed for several years and all indications at the present time are that Buffalo will do the largest merchandising business in grain in its history during the next 12 months.—*J. G. McKillen, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., letter of December 11.*

TERMINAL NOTES

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has organized its Grain Exchange Hockey Club for 1926-27.

Robert G. Brandt is manager of the New York City office of the Armour Grain Company.

Charles W. Chilcotte is now with Clark, Childs & Co., as manager of their grain department in New York.

A glee club has been organized on the St. Louis Merchants Exchange. This organization will broadcast over radio station KMOX.

E. H. Thornton has been re-elected to the position of traffic manager of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce, Galveston, Texas.

The W. M. Bell Company of Milwaukee, Wis., was one of the firms to be admitted recently to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The affairs of the J. R. Hudgins & Co., grain, hay and feed buyers at Baltimore, Md., have been terminated and the business will be discontinued in the near future.

On November 16, a Chicago Board of Trade membership brought \$7,000 net to the buyer. This price indicated an advance of \$200 over the last sale of the week preceding.

Jack McCarthy succeeds R. H. Glandon as manager for the Dodge City, Kan., office of Goffe & Carkener. He was for a year southwestern traveling representative for the company.

Jesse W. Young who until recently was with Southworth & Co. at Toledo, Ohio, is now in business for himself at Lafayette, Ind., under the name of the Lafayette Grain Company, Inc.

Peter E. Bowers is now in business for himself at Kansas City, Mo., and is operating as a grain futures broker. Mr. Bowers was formerly with the Vanderslice-Lynds Company with headquarters at Kansas City.

An additional office is now occupied by Sam Strisik, grain dealer of New York City, in the Produce Exchange. He had added the office formerly occupied by the Hall-Baker Grain Company in the Exchange building.

The Vancouver office of the Stevens Grain Company of Winnipeg, Man., has been closed and Mr. McLean the local manager there is now with the R. P. Clark & Co., as manager of the grain department.

The Stuhr-Seidl Company, grain commission merchants of Minneapolis, has leased the Gluek Brewing Company's grain elevator and malt house for a five-year period. It is to be used as a grain elevator.

E. C. MacLean is now with R. P. Clark & Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., and will be in charge of the company's grain department as manager. He was formerly manager of the Stevens Grain Company.

Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade helped E. D. Bigelow celebrate his eighty-eighth birthday on December 5. Mr. Bigelow is now assistant to the president of the Board but is best known for his years as secretary of the Board.

President L. A. Fuller of the Board celebrated his fifty-seventh birthday the same week and received a plug hat of the vintage of 1869 as a token of respect from members of the Exchange.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Sawyer Grain Company of San Francisco, Calif. The capital stock of the company, which was organized by R. R. Sawyer, William Day and L. B. Hart, is \$15,000.

On November 16 the first official list of quotations on grades of sugar was posted by the New Orleans Sugar & Rice Exchange. This followed the receipt of the first plantation granulated on the New Orleans market.

Walter J. Morgan is now Pacific inspector for the Hay, Grain and Feed Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. He was former chief inspector of the Ogden Grain Exchange. His headquarters will be at San Francisco, Calif.

The Houston Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo., has been liquidated and James E. Houston, who was head of the firm, is now associated with the Bruce Bros. Grain Company. Mr. Houston will handle the future business of the Bruce company.

The Leeson Grain Company, Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., on December 1 took over the grain handling equipment of the Globe Elevator Company, which includes Elevators "B" and "C" equipped with grain drier and bleacher as well as the molasses feed plants.

In the office of Secretary Fones of the Chicago Board of Trade there now hangs a picture of Joseph H. Hudlin, in charge of the cleaning force on the Exchange floor. He has been with the Board since 1881 following his father as chief in 1894. His father was with the Board for 39 years and eight months.

Membership certificates in the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange held by the following are to be sold at public auction on December 20: Barber Milling Company, Beiswanger Bros., E. E. Delp Grain Company, W. S. Hastings & Son, Standard Hay Company, Charles C. Townsend and William H. Yohe.

A campaign has been started against smut by the Ogden Grain Exchange, Ogden, Utah, in cooperation with county, state and Federal authorities. It claims that the value of the dockages this year on grain handled through Ogden terminal elevators will reach \$210,000 with invisible losses equally as heavy.

The fortieth anniversary of the Charles M. Cox Company of Boston, Mass., and its five affiliated companies and 10 retail branches was celebrated on November 26. A trade convention was held at the City Club, attended by 120 employees. The company has one of the largest feed and grain businesses in the New England States.

The present rule on the Seattle Exchange relative to interest charges has been interpreted by the Grain Committee to mean that buyers shall not charge more than five days' interest on advances paid against cars of grain held for diversion at inspection points, time to be computed from date cars are ordered from hold tracks.

In January the terms of the following members of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce expire, all of whom have served continuously for three years: President, A. R. Dennis; vice-president, Ferdinand A. Meyer; chairman of the Executive Committee, Eugene Blackford and A. F. Sidebotham and A. Leslie Lewis.

Nominations have been made for officers for the coming year on the Chicago Board of Trade as follows: President, John A. Bunnell (re-election); vice-president, David Howard Lipsey; directors, H. H. Lobdell and E. D. Norton (re-election) and Fred T. Bascom, Frank J. Delaney and Peter V. Carey. The election will take place in January.

A committee was appointed late in November on the Kansas City Board of Trade for nominating officers for the ensuing year. Harry C. Gamage of the Moore-Seaver Grain Company is chairman of the committee which comprises James N. Russell,

Henry P. Ismert, E. O. Bragg, and W. J. Mensendieck. The election will be held on January 4. C. M. Hardenbergh is now first vice-president of the Exchange and will be one of the candidates for the presidency following the usual custom of advancement.

Nominations have been made by the Nominating Committee on the Grain and Hay Exchange, Cincinnati, Ohio, for the annual election which will take place on December 16. The following nominations were made: For directors: Three-year term, A. M. Braun, Fred B. Edmunds, D. W. Hopkins, Lew McGlaughlin and B. H. Wess; for one-year term, F. F. Collins.

TRADE NOTES

The Strong-Scott Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, is finding a strong demand for its line of feed grinding machinery. The company carries a grinder for every purpose and every feed combination and is spreading the gospel of more scientific feeding.

Sprout, Waldron & Co., 1203 Sherman Street, Muncy, Pa., have been working overtime turning out feed grinding machinery which has been demanded by both mills and elevators. Few farmers in progressive districts now feed whole grain, and elevators are finding feed grinding equipment a profitable investment.

The Weller Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill., has taken over the manufacturing and sale of the White Car Door Opener. This opener has been on the market for some time. It has been thor-



NEW BROCTON (N. Y.) PLANT OF THE HUNTLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

oughly tried and users are loud in their praise of its efficiency. It will remove a door in from two to five minutes and does not splinter or chip the boards, leaving them in condition to be used again.

The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, has taken over all the patent rights, dies, etc., of the milling and elevator machinery of Nordyke & Marmon, Inc., of Indianapolis. The latter company will use all its space and effort in the production of the Marmon automobile, while the mill and elevator machinery formerly manufactured at Indianapolis will now be made at the Allis plant in Milwaukee.

It is rare indeed that one can find an elevator of any size which has not Fairbanks Scales or a Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine or Motor in its equipment. The scales made by this Chicago firm have become standard equipment in grain handling plants, and the list of new installations which the company has on file would fill columns. It is an uncommon thing to find a product which has such universal endorsement in an industry.

LARGE CLAIMS SETTLED

Two controversies between two grain companies, one in Omaha, Neb., and the other in New Orleans, La., involving claims exceeding \$3,500, have been settled by the Grain Dealers National Association's Arbitration Committee No. 5. The average arbitrated claim is about \$200. The first claim of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Company of Omaha, against the W. L. Richeson Company, Inc., of New Orleans, was for \$2,454.30, and was refused. The

complaint originated on a sale of 30,000 bushels of feed oats. In disposing of the case, the judges concluded: "The broker's confirmation is the contract unless, upon receipt of same, amendment or cancellation is effected by immediate communication by wire or 'phone with the other party to the contract."

The second claim between the above mentioned concerns, was for \$1,113.75 (plus interest from September 30, 1925) was granted to the Omaha concern, on the principle that "a broker who, in good faith or otherwise, exceeds his authority, is liable for resulting damages."

THE MOVING OF HUNTLEY

The Huntley Manufacturing Company, of Silver Creek, N. Y., has passed into the Huntley Manufacturing Company of Brocton, N. Y., their plant having been practically moved to their new factory building as shown below.

They are now running full force at Brocton, with their machinery in place and in operation, using Niagara Falls electric power. They anticipated using only a portion of the building at the start but found that they would require practically all of the available space in order to properly house their new machinery as well as the machinery moved from Silver Creek and the force of men employed, and to be employed.

Production is increasing daily. For a short period, there necessarily was some confusion. But taken as a whole, the plant has been moved and placed in position with very little difficulty all of which has now been smoothed out. It naturally curtailed production for a very short period which has put the company back somewhat on deliveries

but this situation has been overcome and rapid strides are being made in getting everything set for a decided increase in production within a short period.

Ease and quickness in handling all raw materials into the works and finished product direct into the car will make a big difference in output of itself. Added to this, the many new machines purchased and placed and the addition of men as they can be assimilated, makes it certain that future deliveries of Monitor machines will be much more prompt than they have been in the past.

BORER QUARANTINE REVISED

A fourth revision of the quarantine on account of the European corn borer, made necessary by the spread of the pest into new territory—Indiana and West Virginia—has been signed by C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture. In addition to the new territory described, certain changes have been made in the regulations under the quarantine. It also includes three amendments, issued previously, involving the additions of territory.

The revised quarantine requires the inspection and certification of shelled corn and seed of broom-corn, products hitherto exempted from the requirements. Provision is also made for the disinfection, as a condition of interstate movement, of any restricted article found to be infested with the European corn borer when, in the opinion of the inspector, such disinfection or treatment will eliminate all risk of transmission of infestation. The European corn borer now exists in States of Mass-

achusetts, New Hampshire, Main, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and West Virginia.

NEW VIBRATING SCREEN ON THE MARKET

Simplicity of construction and minimum upkeep expense are important considerations in vibrating screens. It is said that the new ball bearing vibrating screen just announced by the Link-Belt Company, of Chicago, Philadelphia and Indianapolis, combines these features and also possesses adaptability to almost any fine screening condition.

This screen is a mechanically operated device, reduced to the simplest possible mechanism—one moving part which rotates in large oversize ball bearings. The vibrator has no cams, springs, striking blocks or levers to adjust or renew; it consists simply of a shaft, driven at suitable speed from any common source of power. This shaft, thrown out of balance by adjustable counterweights, imparts vibrations to the screen box on which it is mounted, and these in turn are transmitted to the screen cloth secured under tension to the box.

The screen cloth is placed upon the deck with its two longitudinal edges bent up. Binders are provided on the fine mesh cloths for protection against

tear of the Argentine crop which has just been released places the 1927 production at 215,316,000 bushels. This is an increase of about 24,000,000 bushels over last year's crop. Unofficial estimates place the Australian wheat crop at 140,000,000 bushels, an increase of about 27,000,000 bushels over the previous year's crop in that country. If the Argentine exports during December are no larger than during October and November the stocks of old wheat on January 1 will exceed last year's stocks on that date by about 25,000,000 bushels. This will make the total supply of wheat in the Southern Hemisphere, including the 1927 crop, around 80,000,000-85,000,000 bushels larger than last year.

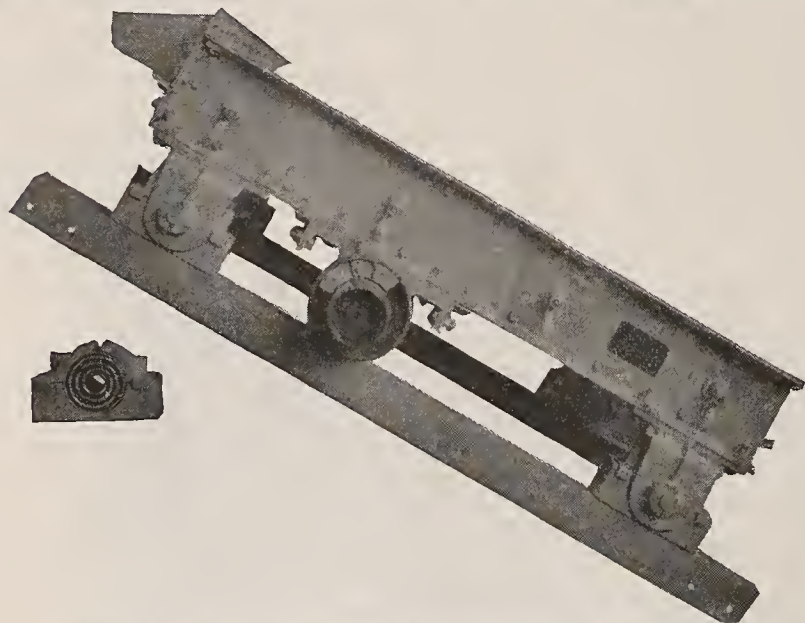
While the United States had exported to December 4 about 134,500,000 bushels of wheat compared with 54,000,000 bushels last year, there still remains around 80,000,000 bushels available for export assuming that the domestic consumption this year will be about the same as last year and allowing for an increase of around 25,000,000 bushels in the carryover June 30.

The Canadian exportable surplus has been estimated at around 300,000,000 bushels, about the same as last year. During the three months August to October, however, exports totaled only 60,000,000 bushels compared with about 84,000,000 bushels for the same period last year. This would indicate that

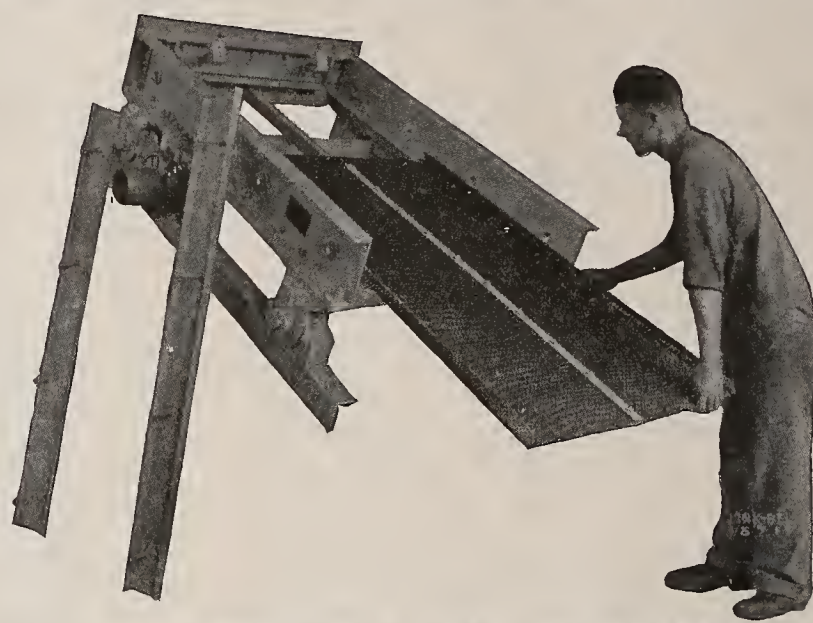
est premiums of the crop were paid for the best offerings during the week ending December 11. No. 1 Amber Durum sold at Duluth as high as 45 cents over the December price. Ordinary qualities of this grade, however, sold at around 20-25 cents over the future quotations.

Mills and elevators are active buyers of Hard Winter at this writing but shippers are taking most of the high protein wheat. Twelve per cent protein No. 2 Hard Winter is quoted at 5 cents over the December price with 14½ per cent protein selling at 5½ cents over the December. Export bids are around 11 cents over the Chicago December for wheat delivered to Gulf ports.

Soft Winter wheat prices have been held fairly steady in the central-western markets by light receipts. Milling demand has been only moderate. In the Pacific Northwest export demand is slightly more active but is mostly for shipment on previous sales. Freight rates from Pacific Coast markets have also been reduced but exporters are reported to be unable to work much new business except in parcel lots. Country movement has been slightly larger recently and it is estimated by the trade that around 20,000,000 bushels will still remain for export at the first of the year. Stocks of wheat at the principal markets of the country reported to the United States Department of Agriculture totaled



SIDE VIEW OF NEW LINK-BELT BALL-BEARING VIBRATING SCREEN



INSERTING SCREEN CLOTH IN LINK-BELT VIBRATING SCREEN

tearing. Two flanged clamp plates engage these binders or the bent edges of the cloth; and by tightening the wing nuts on each side, the cloth can be stretched quickly to the desired tension. These side clamp plates stretch the cloth, clamp the cloth to its deck, eliminate wear of the screen box side frames and prevent leakage along side edges. A longitudinal vibrator strip assists the screening action by imparting raps to the cloth—minimizing wear. The binders are quickly detachable and can be re-used; and screen cloths, which are of standard width, can be obtained in rolls from the cloth manufacturers.

THE GRAIN MARKET SITUATION

By G. A. COLLIER

Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The grain market was generally firm and prices tended upward during the latter part of November and the first half of December. At this writing (December 11) however, the upward tendency in wheat prices has apparently been checked. The undertone of the corn market is also slightly weaker than during the past week or 10 days. Oats continue to have independent strength but the rye market is following wheat grains. Barley prices in the Central West have followed the trend of other feed grains.

The world wheat market situation differs materially from last year at this time when the trend of prices was sharply upward. The supply of bread grains in Europe is much smaller than last year but North American stocks are much larger and prospects for the wheat crop in the Southern Hemisphere are more favorable. The first official esti-

the amount of wheat still available for export in Canada is materially larger than at this time last year. In this connection, however, it should be borne in mind that the quality of the Canadian wheat is not so good as last year. The principal cause of the damage has been the wet weather and it is difficult to tell what quality the wheat will be when it is dried out. Navigation on the lakes will close at midnight December 12 so that the movement of Canadian grain is not likely to be heavy until navigation opens again in the spring.

While considerable old wheat remains to be exported from Argentina, exports recently have been light because of the high ocean freights and new crop grain will not reach European markets for another 60 days. During this period export demand for United States wheat is likely to continue fairly active as European stocks are light and the United States is probably the most convenient country from which to obtain prompt shipments. Ocean freight rates have recently been greatly reduced, and space for December and January shipment to Europe is available at rates only about half as high as a few weeks ago.

Cash prices have in general followed the trend of future prices and premiums have not been materially changed. High protein wheat continues to sell at a much smaller premium over the future price basis than last year. Twelve per cent protein No. 1 Dark Northern is selling at this writing at Minneapolis at 3 cents to 7 cents over the December price. Thirteen per cent protein is selling at 5 cents to 8 cents over. Offerings of desirable milling grades continue about equal to current mill demand. Offerings of desirable qualities of Durum wheat have been very scarce recently and the high-

slightly over 75,000,000 bushels at the close of the week ending December 4. This was a reduction of about 4,000,000 bushels since the first of November.

CORN PRICES UP 5 CENTS FOR THE MONTH

Corn prices have advanced about 5 cents per bushel since the middle of November but at this writing (December 11) are holding barely steady. Prospects of a heavier movement should the weather become more favorable has recently caused a slightly easier undertone to the market. The demand has been about sufficiently active to absorb current offerings but with stocks of corn at the markets still unusually large there appears to be some doubt as to whether the present limited demand can absorb materially increased receipts except at lower prices. Stocks of corn at the principal markets totaled close to 30,000,000 bushels at the close of the week ending December 4.

Deliveries on December future contracts to date have not been large as the spread of about 8 cents between the December and May prices provided a very satisfactory carrying charge for the grain in store.

Husking and cribbing of corn has continued to make slow progress from the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States northward because of persistently unfavorable weather or wet fields. Considerable husking remains to be done in this area with a large percentage of damaged corn in some sections. West of the Mississippi River gathering made fair to good progress with the crop mostly harvested and housed in the Great Plains States. From the demand standpoint there has been little change in the corn market situation. Argentine corn is competing with corn from the central western markets on the Pacific Coast.

NEWS LETTERS

MINNEAPOLIS

EDWIN O. WELDE CORRESPONDENT

A VARIETY of oats called "Gopher oats" raised at the Minnesota Agricultural college has again demonstrated its superiority in tests and in competition with the older varieties. Six trials were made in Houston County and an average yield of 60 bushels to the acre was reported as against 54 bushels for the common varieties in that county, according to a report from L. A. Churchill, Houston County agent, by officials at the county farm. One farmer obtained from his Gopher oats more than 94 bushels to the acre, as compared with a little less than 83 for the common varieties. The same report shows that Velvet barley, a variety developed at the Minnesota station, did better than the common varieties by about 4.3 bushels. The average production for six farms was 44.67 bushels of Velvet barley as compared with 40.32 bushels of common varieties. Development of Gopher oats was made in an effort to produce a variety especially suited to the black soils of southern Minnesota, which would be free from losses through lodging. Such losses are largely overcome by the new oats which yield even more freely than the common varieties and produce a high quality of seed.

George Parker Harding, vice-president of E. S. Woodworth & Co., died recently at his home, 1815 Colfax Avenue South, after having been ill for several months. Mr. Harding had been connected with the grain business in Minneapolis since 1884, when he came to Minneapolis from Canada. He was born in 1864 in St. John, New Brunswick, and was educated in Canada. He first entered the accounting department of the grain firm of F. H. Peavy & Co., and soon became the company's cash grain trader. In 1892 he associated himself with E. S. Woodworth & Co. Before his death he was vice-president of that company and secretary of its affiliated organization, the Concrete Elevator Company. He was for years a director of the Chamber of Commerce and served as president of the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Association.

The Stühr-Seidl Company, grain commissioners, 60 Chamber of Commerce Building, have leased the Gluek Brewing Company, grain elevator and malt house for a period of five years. Since the enactment of the prohibition amendment the Gluek company's elevator has been unused. Before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment it had been in constant use. The building, situated among others of the plant at 2021 Marshall Street Northeast, has a capacity of 175,000 bushels. The building is to be used exclusively as a storage plant and for grain elevator purposes.

The delegation who represented Minneapolis at the recent hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, D. C., on the 6-cent adjustment of grain and flour rates, proposed by the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad to seaboard states and by the Soo Line to New England consisted of the following: Shreve M. Archer, president of the Chamber of Commerce; A. R. Rogers president of the Civic & Commerce Association; H. R. Reesner, president of the Minneapolis Traffic Association, which is maintained by the Chamber of Commerce and Civic & Commerce Association and represents them in rate and traffic matters; Frank B. Townsend, director of traffic of the Minneapolis Traffic Association; Edward J. Grimes, chairman of the grain and milling division of the Trade Association, and vice-president of the Cargill Grain Company; G. F. Ewe, vice-president of Van Dusen-Harrington Company; H. A. Feltus, traffic manager, and Albert C. Remele, attorney, of Van Dusen-Harrington Company; W. H. Perry, traffic manager of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company; M. H. Strothman, supervisor of traffic of Washburn Crosby Company; Charles C. Bovey, vice-president of Washburn Crosby Company; Morton W. Smith, president of Fraser Smith Company; E. S. Woodworth, president of E. S. Woodworth & Co.; B. F. Benson, president of Benson-Quinn Company; J. A. Mull, secretary of the Central Elevator Company; Ernest C. Carman, assistant attorney general of Minnesota.

James F. Whallon, secretary of the Columbia Elevator Company, Minneapolis, died recently at his home

from the result of injuries received in an automobile accident. He was very well known among members of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Whallon was a 32nd degree Mason, member of the Minneapolis, Lafayette and Minikahda Clubs of Minneapolis and of the Minnesota Club, St. Paul.

Douglas Malloch, writer, Chicago, was the principal speaker at the banquet held by the Minneapolis Traffic Club at the ballroom of the Nicollet Hotel, November 18. About 800 guests were present. C. T. Vandover, president of the club, was toastmaster.

Chas. Austin has succeeded Capt. Getchell as head doorman at the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

A request for transfer of membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce has been made from J. B. Becher to Edward F. Barret of the Becher, Barret, Lockerby Company.

INDIANAPOLIS

H. M. RUDEAUX CORRESPONDENT

RECEIPTS of grain have been exceptionally light in this market, which is probably due to the open winter. As a rule, this season of the year can boast of a heavy movement of corn and oats, but with corn in the present state the movement is very light, and there are still some oats in the fields that have never been threshed on account of the wet threshing season.

Bert Boyd contends that if shippers would sort their corn before shelling it, they would avoid the excess amount of damaged grains and would get a better price. Some No. 4 corn shows 9 per cent damaged, while others from the more conservative shippers show only 4 per cent damaged. Naturally, the corn that contains the lowest average of damaged grains sells better, more readily and at a better price. Shippers don't seem to understand this condition and it seems impossible to explain it, but the whole fault is that too many damaged ears are shelled, and a little sorting of the corn would help matters considerably.

Oats are in good demand, especially No. 2 White, while Sample and off grades are readily sold at a discount. Wheat receipts are very light and selling at \$1.34 Indiana points. No. 2 White oats are selling at 45 cents Indiana points. Corn varies according to grade and is sold on its merits; in fact, every car sells on its merits.

C. G. Watkins, president of the Cleveland Grain & Milling Company, spent some time in Indianapolis last week looking over and inspecting the company's holdings here. E. K. Sheppard, manager of the company, expects to have the new Ellis Drier in operation very shortly. The new elevator is about completed and expected to be in operation in the near future.

H. E. Kinney announces the installation of a new feed mill at his Castleton, Ind., elevator, lately acquired by the company. With the new equipment the company is in position to grind oats and corn. In addition to the feed mill, a mill for the purpose of cracking corn for poultry feed has been installed. The location is ideal, being situated in the center of one of the prosperous dairy communities, and considerable cotton seed meal is being sold. Mr. Kinney is preparing feeds at Fountaintown, Ind., another one of his elevators. Warren Mannon, president of the Kinney Grain Company, was married on November 11 to Miss Moorehead, of this city. Little has been seen of Warren since the wedding.

Pending establishment of an intrastate quarantine by Indiana officials against the movement of corn from areas infested with European corn borer to uninfested counties, the state of Indiana will be included in a Federal quarantine against this pest, it was learned on the return to Indianapolis of Frank N. Wallace, state entomologist, who has been in close touch with the work of checking the borer. This quarantine, until the establishment of the state quarantine by the state entomologist, will prohibit the shipping of any corn or

corn parts with the exception of cleaned shelled corn which has been certified by a Federal inspector. Indiana will soon establish a quarantine of the few northern counties, where the borer has been found, and the state quarantine will contain the same restrictions as the Federal quarantine.

Feeds in general are dull with little demand, and only an occasional inquiry. This applies to mill feeds and corn products, while the demand for cotton seed meal is very good. Cotton seed meal is selling at a low figure; in fact, about the lowest in some years, being quoted around \$31 Indianapolis. Dealers believe that some good cold weather might open up the feed business, but indications at present are not encouraging. Hay is very dull with some demand in scattered sections through the South, but nothing to boast over.

On November 29, Division No. 1 of the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., of which E. I. Lewis, commissioner, is chairman, listened to argument in the case of the Indianapolis Board of Trade against the Wabash Railroad, involving rates on grain in Indiana and Illinois. This is one of several cases brought by the Indianapolis Board of Trade, through which it is hoped to obtain more equitable rates for shippers. The Board of Trade was represented by L. E. Banta, the Board's traffic manager. Arrayed against Banta were lawyers representing the railroad and the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Banta remained over for a hearing in what is known as the Minneapolis overland rate case, a case in which Indiana shippers are much interested, and in which the Indianapolis Board of Trade intervened.

LOUISVILLE

A. W. WILLIAMS - CORRESPONDENT

BAD weather, wet fields, poor roads and along with this movement of tobacco, has resulted in movement of corn having been light on the new crop. The poor prices in effect also had their share of holding back movement from the farm, but with the market up about 10 cents a bushel, movement would probably be better with dry weather, or a freeze. At the present time No. 2 White or milling corn is 80 cents a bushel, with No. 2 Mixed 78 cents. Oats are also in fair demand at 52 cents for No. 2 White and 50 cents for No. 3 White. There is very little demand for off grade oats or corn. Corn is too moist to take chances with off grade, which will heat.

Right now the corn dryers are not rushed, but a little later on when the corn crop gets into good movement, local dryers will have all the business they can handle.

Local grain men claim that while there is a reported carryover of 182,000,000 bushels of corn no old corn is being seen here, the markets being fairly well cleaned up, and if there is a lot of old corn, it must be in the large elevator centers, and strongly held.

The Ballard & Ballard Company, local flour millers, are getting along nicely in tearing down, and erecting some new buildings in order to clear the site for a new 1,000,000-bushel grain elevator to go up on the old mill yard, and give the company much needed capacity for storage. The Washburn Crosby plant at Louisville, known as the Louisville Milling Company, is also using more storage than formerly, and at the present time is leasing the elevator of the W. A. Thomson interests.

O. H. Wathen, local distiller, and later corn mill operator and elevator owner, has recently been elected a director of the Louisville Railway Company.

The Kentucky Public Elevator Company continues to be fairly busy, with a lot of long storage grain in hand, but daily handlings are lighter than they were.

Oscar Fenley, of the Kentucky Public Elevator Company, is one of the surviving six out of 31 charter members of the Pendennis Club, Louisville, which

was formed in 1881. The club has grown until it is one of the largest and oldest in the South.

Fire on the evening of December 3, caused loss of about \$10,000, when the feed warehouses of George F. Korfhage & Sons, 1518 South Preston Street, burned at 7 o'clock in the evening. About 18 cars of hay were reported destroyed in the blaze.

R. D. Rideling Company, hay and grain dealers, Louisville, was fortunate in a small fire in the company stables, which was caught in time to prevent any heavy loss on the evening of December 3.

NEW YORK

C. K. TRAFTON - CORRESPONDENT

THE price for tickets of membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange sustained a further decline during the past month. In our last report we mentioned a sale of a "regular" ticket at \$3,350, and it is now reported that a sale has been made at \$2,800, or possibly for slightly less according to gossip in some quarters. Likewise, the last sale reported of an associate ticket was at \$2,200, compared with \$2,500 asked a month ago. At the prices last paid there are said to be a few more tickets of both classes available with some inquiry in evidence at slightly less. In view of the much higher prices at which tickets sold a few months ago and also the general belief that there will be a general improvement in business; notably in the wheat pit, there are many who endorse the opinion that a substantial rally in prices of tickets may be looked for in the near future.

Alex Moore of the John E. Bastien Grain Company, of Chicago, was a visitor on 'Change last month.

Harry A. King, grain dealer, has been elected to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

Although they have the well known Bowling Green right in front of their own door-step, the members of the N. Y. Produce Exchange Bowling League found it necessary to engage five alleys in a large "Bowling Palace" up on "The Great White Way" in order to accommodate the great number of pin-smashers who turned out in response to the opening invitation. The first night of rolling for the Handicap Individual Championship was featured by a large and enthusiastic attendance and also by some creditable scores; also others "not so good." Harry G. Gere of the Gere Grain Company, who rolled as "anchor" on last year's Exchange team and defeated the star of the Maritime Exchange in a special individual match, seems to have a handicap of three pins, but this writer has failed to discover who the "scratch" man is and cannot even hazard a guess as to who is good enough to "spot" Harry even three pins. He averaged 187 for three games including one "clean" score of 214. The other "clean" score of the night—202—was made by "Robby" Straub of Montgomery, Straub & Co. He did have a handicap of 40 pins, but in view of his average of 186 it is the "one best bet" that he is due for a severe cut. "Charley" Connor of Flahive & Co., who was also on last year's team and rolled with Gere in a two-man match against "The Maritime," was a little off form and averaged only 167. John F. Gerard of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, averaged 178, while Joseph A. Hook of Lambert & Barrows, freight brokers, averaged 170. A. A. Rasmus of the North American Forwarding Corporation, made the best single score—217.

Leopold Samuels of J. R. Willison & Co., stock brokers, has been elected to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

B. H. Wunder, president of the Produce Exchange, received the heartfelt condolences of his many friends early this month because of the death of his mother.

H. L. Switzer of Pellatt & Pellatt, Inc., brokers, has been elected to membership in the Produce Exchange.

Members of the grain, hay and feed trades, not only in New York, but in all other markets learned with deep regret that Edward A. Dillenbeck had passed away on December 1, after a prolonged illness which finally necessitated a serious operation. Following the operation he was taken to his country home in upper New York, but he was there only a short time when it was found necessary to take him to his home in New York City where his death occurred. Mr. Dillenbeck was a member of the old firm of Dillenbeck & Miner and as he was in his eighty-second year he was generally regarded as the oldest man in the trade; at least in local circles. He was born at Palatine Church, N. Y. on February 28, 1845, and entered the hay trade in New York City in March, 1873, continuing to take an active part until the time of his final illness. His fiftieth anniversary in the business was fittingly celebrated in 1923 by a

testimonial dinner and reception at the Hotel Martique under the auspices of the New York Hay Exchange Association at which time a memorial volume attesting the esteem and affection of his many friends was presented to him. Mr. Dillenbeck was of a kindly, lovable nature, a man of unusual popularity among his large business associations, where he was sought after because of his good judgment and wise counsel. He had been very active in the state and national hay associations, having held high offices in both, and very rarely missed any of the annual meetings of either. He was survived by one son, Edward A., a daughter, Mrs. Frank Cross, both of New York City; a sister, Miss Mary Dillenbeck of St. Johnsville, N. Y.; three brothers, Norman of St. Johnsville, Harvey of Albany, and Dwight of Fort Plain. He was buried in the latter town where he had attended the Fort Plain Academy and lived for a number of years subsequently.

B. W. Snow, whose reputation as a crop expert is world-wide, and who is associated with Bartlett Frazer Co., commission merchants on the Chicago Board of Trade, was one of the late November visitors on the Produce Exchange.

W. H. Quinn of M. B. Jones & Co., grain exporters, has been elected to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

Henry J. Dahl, according to a notice posted on the bulletin boards of the Produce Exchange, has severed his connection with Guild & Co., grain merchants.

J. A. White, a member of the firm of Lamson Bros. & Co., well-known commission merchants on the Chicago Board of Trade, paid a brief visit last month to friends in the local grain trade.

H. C. Bodenheimer, commission merchant of Paris, France, is an applicant for membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

A. N. Mosser, familiarly called "Gus" by his many friends in the grain trade on the Produce Exchange where he has been active for many years, is no longer connected with Knight & Co., grain merchants.

J. C. Murray of the Quaker Oats Company of Chicago, spent a short time with members of the local grain trade in November.

C. W. Sloat of the Armour Grain Company, has been elected to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

BUFFALO

ELMER M. HILL

CORRESPONDENT

WITH 40 lake freighters carrying millions of bushels of grain caught in the grip of tightly packed ice in St. Mary's River channel at Sault Ste. Marie early this month, elevator and grain interests at Buffalo expressed doubt whether or not these ships, most of which are carrying winter storage cargoes on their final down-bound trip, would ever reach the lower end of Lake Erie this season. Weather conditions up to a week ago carried little promise for the stranded grain carriers, and as the ice became more solid fear was expressed for the safety of the ships and their grain cargoes. But that fear, of course, has now been relieved.

If these boats had failed to get through to Buffalo, hundreds of thousands of dollars would have been lost this season to elevator interests on the lower lakes, and it is certain that the year will go down in history as one in which the weather dealt severely with shipping interests on the Great Lakes. The season began with the worst ice blockade in the annals of the lakes, delaying the vessels several weeks at an enormous cost in ice damage to the grain carrying fleet and also in earnings. Now comes the close of the season and another great fleet carrying millions of bushels to eastern markets caught for days in an intense ice jam in the narrow channels of St. Mary's River at the Soo.

Up to the early part of December there were but 47 boats in port at Buffalo with winter storage cargoes of grain. It was expected there would be a fleet of at least 75 ships behind the protecting arms of the Buffalo breakwall this winter, and with the release of the boats at the Soo this number may be reached.

Figures compiled by the terminal elevators at Buffalo early this month on the amount of grain handled via the Great Lakes route this season show a decline, due to lake conditions, of 46,683,000 bushels for 1926 as compared with 1925. The total for the year to December 1 was 168,722,000 bushels, with 215,405,000 bushels handled during the corresponding period of last year. Last December 38,000,000 bushels of lake grain were handled in Buffalo. It is estimated by elevator owners here that the total receipts this year at terminal elevators will not exceed 200,000,000 bushels, as compared

with 271,789,000 bushels for 1925. The decline in receipts at Buffalo is due to the short lake season and the lack of demand from Europe for grain. The latter has been caused, grain interests say, by the coal strike in England and demoralized money conditions in other European countries.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., grain elevator operators at Buffalo, indicted on charges of violating the Elkins Act, went on trial before Federal Judge John R. Hazel in United States court from the western district of New York at Buffalo, December 7, charged with giving and receiving rebates to grain dealers in violation of rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The opening sessions of the trial were devoted to discussions of technical aspects of the grain storage and shipping rates. Indications pointed to a long trial. The Government, which is conducting the prosecution, is represented by Federal District Attorney Richard H. Templeton and Elmer R. Collins, special prosecutor from Washington. The defense is represented by William Carroll and Thomas L. Newton, of Buffalo. Elevator owners and operators along the water front are attending the trial and are watching with great interest the outcome of the action.

Operating under a special extension license from the state of New York, motorship *I. L. I. No. 101* left Buffalo early in December with a cargo of grain consigned to New York City. This was the last boat over the New York State Barge Canal for the 1926 season. The motorship is one of a fleet of five boats owned by the Erie & St. Lawrence River Corporation, which has been engaged in the grain carrying trade this summer between Buffalo and Montreal via the St. Lawrence River and also between Buffalo and New York via the State Barge Canal.

The International Coopers Company, Inc., has announced plans for the erection of a new plant in Buffalo on a site of 2¼ acres in the Hamburg turnpike adjacent to the Pennsylvania Railroad branch freight depot. The structure will have 50,000 square feet of floor space and will engage in the production of steel drums and wooden barrels for the milling trades, with an initial output of 1,000 barrels daily.

Edward Stengel, president and manager of the Queen City Seed & Nursery Company, of Buffalo, died early this month after an automobile accident which resulted in a stroke of apoplexy. He was found dead at the wheel of his car. Mr. Stengel was 52 years old and for many years had been active in Democratic politics. He served as sheriff of Erie County for two years and was a member of the old board of aldermen before the enactment of the commission form of government in Buffalo. He is survived by his widow.

The International Milling Company of Minneapolis has filed plans for the erection of a flour mill at the foot of Ganson Street in Buffalo, to cost \$300,000, and a grain elevator with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels. It is expected construction work will be completed next June.

Reports received by the Buffalo Corn Exchange say that during the month of November elevators at Port William and Port Arthur, at the Canadian Head of the Lakes, shipped on lake vessels 12,205,564 bushels of grain, as compared with 22,956,577 bushels for the corresponding month of 1925. On November 30 the terminal elevators at the two Canadian ports had in store 25,510,972 bushels of grain, as compared with 20,837,000 bushels a year ago.

DULUTH

S. J. SCHULTE

CORRESPONDENT

APPROXIMATELY 9,000,000 bushels of all grains were loaded out of Duluth and Superior elevators during the closing days of lake navigation, reducing stocks carried over to around 21,700,000 bushels. Receiving and shipping of grains during the new crop year from August 1 last to the navigation windup was described by operators as about the slowest in a period of 25 years and falling a substantial picking up in export demand in the near future, the trade here is unable to find anything special to enthuse over at present. The great bulk of the late shipments were Spring wheat and Durum forwarded to Buffalo on account of millers down there. They too were so well supplied with grain that they did not take all the stocks belonging to them out of store. A lot of 1,700,000 bushels of Hard Winter wheat that was brought here early last September from Omaha on Buffalo millers account remains in the elevators here and will go down in the spring.

To Great Northern Elevator "S." at Superior went the credit for loading out the last cargo of Spring wheat for the season on December 5. It was a mixed lot of bonded Spring wheat, Durum and barley for delivery at Buffalo on account of the Canadian Pool.

The Cargill Elevator Company ran Elevator "S," a close race, loading out a cargo of 300,000 bushels of wheat for Buffalo which cleared from its house at Superior a short time after the other steamer had gotten away. The Cargill Elevator Company has set the pace in getting out grain for winter storage at its house. It loaded out a cargo of 400,000 bushels of oats to be held here for delivery at Buffalo next spring. For the last loadings of the season of wheat from the elevators here the vessel interests obtained a rate of 7 cents a bushel for prompt unloading at Buffalo. Space, to include winter storage here, is being offered at 6½ cents a bushel. The feature in the vessel cargo market here this fall was the sharp bulge in lake freights quotations from 2¼ cents quite late in the fall to 6½ cents a bushel at the tail end of the season. The Buffalo milling owners of the Spring wheat and Durum held here were ready to pay the advanced freight rates demanded as they required the grain down there to enable them to carry through their flour contracts. It is admitted that considerable more grain would have been loaded out of the elevators during the rush period around the close of navigation, had it not been for the ice jam below the Soo. That condition knocked eleventh-hour shipping plans into a cocked hat as neither grain men nor agents for the boat companies dared to take any chances upon rushing any more grain East on the chance of its being caught in the ice down below.

Buyers here for the Buffalo mills including the Barnum Grain Company asserted that they had experienced a fairly active season in picking up Durum and Spring wheat for their plants. The Duluth-Superior Milling Company and other mills making macaroni flour were ready to pay fancy prices for Durum of good bright color as they urgently required it to enable them to fill their flour contracts. For fancy No. 1 Amber Durum a price of 45 cents over the December was paid. As an indication of the tight situation in the spot Durum market, an operator mentioned that he sold a car of No. 2 off-color Mixed at 26 cents over the December price during the last day of the navigation season, that he would have been glad to have taken around 10 cents over a short time before. High premiums are still being offered for milling Durum of good quality on this market, the basis at this writing standing at 45 cents a bushel over December and for Nos. 1 and 2 Mixed Durum 35 cents a bushel over is being asked. In view of the fact that high premiums were paid by millers here all along last fall for Spring wheat and Durum carrying fair percentages of protein, operators here fail to see any ground for farmers complaints that they were unable to obtain remunerative prices for any grain they might have on hand.

C. M. Hanson, manager of the Farmers & Produce Company at Dawson, Minn., was a recent visitor on this market. As he sees it, southern and western Minnesota farmers are likely to come out all right this season in spite of the short Spring wheat crop. Farmers in his district had been going in for mixed farming quite extensively lately, he said, and with incomes from dairying and the raising of hogs, they are now doing quite well on the average, he asserted.

L. R. Cusick of the Continental Grain Company of New York, has taken over the Duluth Board of Trade membership of S. J. Spain. That was the only membership change reported on this market during the last month.

Charles F. Haley, Jr., received warm congratulation from his friends on the trading floor here last week on the occasion of the arrival of a young daughter at his home. He set up the cigars for the crowd.

Charles F. Macdonald, secretary, and F. S. Keiser, traffic commissioner of the Duluth Board of Trade, attended the recent hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the applications of the Soo Line and the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroads to cut the all-rail freight rate from the Twin Cities to the eastern seaboard six cents. Attorneys for the Board here and at Chicago and the other Middle West grain markets argued that the putting of the proposed lower rate into effect would result in a general demoralization of freight rates. The commissioners promised to give a decision at the earliest moment as they recognized its paramount importance to the trade.

Sampling rates on flaxseed at this market have been advanced 25 cents to \$1.50 a car. For making a moisture test on flaxseed, a charge of \$1.25 a car is made.

Officials of the Occident Elevator Company reported that they had succeeded in forwarding all the Spring wheat and Durum that had been contracted for to the Russell-Miller Milling Company, their Buffalo connection.

More interest was shown in the oats trade on this market lately and as a result of better general inquiry holders have begun to prick up their ears. As compared with a month ago quotations show an advance of around 2½ cents and on the prospect of a better market in the spring around 1,000,000 bushels of oats were loaded out of the elevators for holding in storage at

Buffalo. That action was inspired by the desire to have the grain down there to be available at any time it might be wanted and the elevators shipping desired to increase their available storage space for the winter months. Stocks of oats in the elevators here still stand at 7,750,000 bushels. They are held chiefly by the Globe Elevator Company and are carrying full storage charges. A movement of oats from interior elevators started this way after the close of navigation. Thirty-six cars were reported on December 10 and advices received led operators to look for a fair run during the next few weeks.

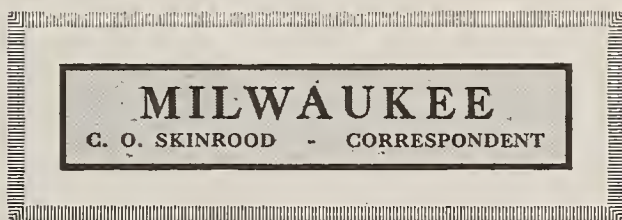
Specialists on the rye trade on this market experienced a rocky road during the last few weeks. Eastern inquiry was fairly active at one stage and operators had hopes of cleaning up their holdings fairly well before the close of the navigation season. Then with the persistent decline in the wheat market interest died away and stocks of over 5,000,000 bushels remained in the elevators when the navigation season ended. Prices for spot rye are off 4 cents compared with a month ago.

R. M. White of the White Grain Company reported an active inquiry for coarse grains and feeds from points over this territory recently as a result of a remarkable expansion in dairying operation. He noted that dealers and the larger consumers have been showing a greater disposition to cover their needs for longer periods ahead owing to the impression that quotations in feed lines are reasonable at around their present level.

A wide circle of friends in the grain trade on this market learned with regret of the sudden death of Charles R. Norlin, chief clerk in the state grain weighmaster's office here on December 8 at the age of 54 years. Mr. Norlin had been connected with that department for 25 years, having advanced from outside scale man to the position he held at the time of his death.

No extensions in the elevator system at the Head of the Lakes are in sight at present for the coming year. With the rated capacity of the houses at this point standing at 38,000,000 bushels, operators consider that they are well equipped to take care of any grain movement likely to develop over a period ahead. A disposition is also being shown to await developments in the agitation for farmers aid legislation before adding to capital investments in the grain trade.

W. D. Jones, representative of the Hallet & Carey Company on this market, is being given full credit for putting through his full share of the commission trade in grains on this market during the present crop year. Mr. Jones looks for only a moderate run of grains from the country during the winter months.



THE favorable showing in grain receipts made by Milwaukee in October, the best for a long time, was continued again during the month of November although the grain dealers now report that trade is pretty slack and that in all probability the grain trade will soon be back in the old rut in which it was before the fall spurt in offerings materialized. The showing in the way of receipts is good for wheat, corn and rye, but there is still a noticeable slack in barley and oats trade, which has been a characteristic of grain trade all this fall.

The wheat supply for the past month was more than 660,000 bushels as compared with receipts of only 214,000 bushels for the corresponding month of a year ago. Corn receipts are approximately 666,000 bushels against 400,000 bushels. Rye is the third grain to show gains in receipts with figures for the past month of 91,000 bushels against only 38,000 bushels for the same week a year ago.

While the Soo has been locked fast in ice and a hundred ships or more are unable to move, the grain trade at Milwaukee to lower lake ports goes merrily on. The Robert B. Wallace has just taken out 353,000 bushels of wheat for Buffalo and the Nottingham carried east approximately 297,000 bushels of oats.

The grain in store at Milwaukee in December is still pretty heavy despite the fact that efforts have been made to rush as many ships as possible out before the winter tie up. The total grain holdings still exceed the 4,000,000-bushel mark, where they have been for several weeks.

An ordinance recently vetoed by Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee was of special interest to the grain trade, it being the permit of the Donahue, Stratton Company for a corn drying plant near the foot of South Water Street. The measure will go back to the common

council for correction so that the permit can be granted without violating previous ordinances.

Plans have been developed for spending more than \$1,000,000 in 1927 on Milwaukee port development. The only condition which remains is the question of transferring the title to Jones Island to the city. This is now in the process of litigation. The official announcements of the plans of the Harbor Commission were made by Karl A. Albrecht, traffic director of the commission. The first move of the commission will be to spend \$600,000 for two car ferry slips and for the necessary side tracks to connect these with the railway lines in Milwaukee.

Members of a Milwaukee Downer College class made an inspection of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, with officials of the board explaining the workings of the exchange and the essential functions performed by any grain board of this kind.

The rate of interest for the month of December has been determined by the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Commerce at 6 per cent, the same as for many months in the past.

Arrival of corn and other grain in Milwaukee in very wet condition has made acute the provision of facilities for drying of grain on a bigger scale than for any time in the past. Many of the elevator companies have been forced to supply new equipment to take care of the new condition.

"Present receipts show the corn crop has a serious supply of moisture," declared Allen A. Breed, chief inspector at Milwaukee. "Even barley and also rye are showing abnormal supplies of moisture."

"This is due to the continued wet weather during the harvest season and the long and wet fall and winter. Farmers should carefully cull out their wet corn if they expect their corn to reach the top in inspection at the terminal markets."

Most of the corn received here, according to Mr. Breed, is grading No. 3 or something lower which allows for 17.5 per cent of moisture and 6 per cent of damage. Grain men here say much of the corn is running 22 to 23 per cent moisture. They assert that even corn with 17 per cent of moisture is not safe for storage.

The new Elevator "E" with capacity of 1,000,000 bushels is increasing its drying capacity about 40,000 bushels for every 24 hours, making a total of almost 80,000 bushels for the daily period. The drying capacity of the Rialto Elevator is being increased about 36,000 bushels daily to a total of 60,000 bushels, according to the Donahue-Stratton Company. The Riebs Company is increasing its drying capacity about 9,000 bushels a day, giving Milwaukee a total drying capacity of about 165,000 bushels daily.

According to the inspectors wheat and oats are the only grains showing the normal moisture content, these having been harvested very largely before the wet weather set in.

One of the biggest shipments of wheat to Milwaukee this season was one brought to the Kinnickinnic Elevator when a solid train load of wheat was brought from Kansas City over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for shipment by boat to the East before the official close of the navigation period.

This is a part of the movement of certain grain men to take grain out of the Southwest and ship it to eastern ports and Europe through the Milwaukee terminal. The total of the trade runs to many millions of bushels annually.

Criticism of the Harbor Board has been withdrawn by H. M. Stratton, grain dealer, following the failure of the Townsend to load 400,000 bushels of wheat at the Kinnickinnic Elevator. The marine authorities of Milwaukee were in dispute as to whether this 604-foot boat could make a turn in the Kinnickinnic basin after being loaded. On the contrary, the Harbor Board, when it heard of the difficulty of loading the Townsend, specifically offered its services and did everything possible to facilitate the movement, Mr. Stratton stated. The Harbor Commission has promised that as a part of the greater harbor project the Kinnickinnic basin will be carefully dredged, thus making a turning basin of ample size for the largest ships on the Great Lakes. Mr. Stratton says this policy will be of tremendous help to the grain interests of the city.

J. L. Bowlus, traffic manager of the Chamber of Commerce has just returned from Washington, where he went to fight the proposition of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Soo lines to cut rates to eastern territory.

Mr. Bowlus said that the new rate would enable Minneapolis to ship grain to Buffalo cheaper by all rail than Milwaukee can now ship by a rail and water route. He contends that the new rates would be highly preferential to the Twin Cities and equally damaging to Milwaukee. This reduction would mean the virtual closing of the lake ports as grain ship-

ping centers, Mr. Bowlus maintains, and is easily the most important rate case that has come up before grain men here in recent months.

* * *

Corrected reports show that the corn crop situation in Wisconsin was very spotted. Some fine corn was produced in the southern part of the state, whereas farther north, in various counties, the corn crop proved to be soft in individual fields. The yield of corn proved to be much smaller than expected, with an estimate of only 34.5 bushels on the average as compared with an average a year ago of no less than 46.5 bushels an acre.

* * *

Figures have just been compiled in Milwaukee showing that this city is the largest malt producing center in America. Four of the leading malt plants here have an annual capacity in excess of 8,500,000 bushels and of these four plants, the smallest has a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels per year. Besides this, there are several smaller malting plants with a capacity of about 2,000,000 bushels a year. Adding this to the capacity of the four main plants, the total capacity is approximately 10,500,000 bushels per year. The Milwaukee malt plant owners also own many plants in various parts of this state and in other states. One of these companies actually has the largest malt capacity of any concern in the country.

The tremendous malt demand has made Milwaukee one of the leading barley markets of the country, according to Chamber of Commerce officials. The poorer grades of barley are also taken by the merchandising trade after it is dried out in the big drying plants in the elevators here.

A third class of barley is also in ready demand in Milwaukee, that used for pearling. As a rule the barley used for this purpose brings about a cent more than the barley which is utilized for malting.

* * *

A separate corporation has been formed for the purpose of operating Elevator "E" of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The company is to be known as the Wisconsin Elevators Company and is a subsidiary of the Armour Grain Company. The new concern is organized with capital stock of \$100,000 consisting of 1,000 shares of \$100 each. The incorporators are Albert R. Taylor, Edward C. Christl and John W. Bank. The only other elevator to be under the jurisdiction of the new company is the 400,000-bushel structure at Savannah, Ill.

* * *

Among the new members of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce is Elmer J. De Buhr with the Froedtert Grain & Malting Company.

* * *

The new Grand Trunk car ferry built at Manitowoc at a cost of \$600,000 has arrived in Milwaukee for its first trip. Mayor Hoan and other city and harbor officials welcomed the officials of the new vessel. The ship will start at once in carrying loaded cars across lake to Michigan for the Grand Trunk Railroad.

TOLEDO

S. M. BENDER

CORRESPONDENT

SOFT wheat prices have been steady during the past month with a gradual tendency to work nearer December future. Local demand from mills has been fair and the outside trade liberal. Local stocks are slightly larger than a year ago but at the expense of the country according to those who have canvassed the situation. Bids lately out of this market have failed to bring out much wheat and this is taken as a fair indication that country stocks are not large. No doubt there is some wheat being held for higher prices but admitting that indications are that Soft wheat of milling quality is not plentiful. Probably a 10 cent advance would bring out liberal amounts but even that is doubted by dealers here. The crop was short again this year and while early movement was excellent quality, the later wheat was mostly low grade. Export demand has been better of late than it was during the latter part of November and a few good parcels have been sold.

* * *

H. C. Shaw of the Pierce Grain Corporation was a recent visitor on the exchange floor and at several local grain offices.

* * *

Millfeeds have worked much higher during the past month. Lack of offerings from the Northwest and active demand from local buyers advanced the market sharply. Heavy production has so far failed to make any burdensome accumulations. A strong undertone prevails. Feeders are going to need large supplies this winter even with the unmerchantable corn which can be used. The day of balanced rations is here and farmers have learned it pays to feed stock the things they need regardless of cost. It all comes back when the farmer sells his finished product. Colder weather has prevailed during the past 10 days and no doubt had a stimulating effect on prices. Wheat feeds have

been more active than coarse grains and mixers have been heavy buyers. A further advance seems assured unless cheaper offerings are suddenly poured into the market.

* * *

Hay prices have been about steady all month with dealers reporting just a fair demand. Timothy appears plentiful, while Clovers are correspondingly scarce. In fact, Clover hay has advanced without pressure, due to the shortage this year. Alfalfa is reported plentiful but receipts in this market have so far been light. Roads are not so good right now and may be the reason for farmers holding back. Cold weather may help to reduce farm and city holdings and later bring about a more definite trend. Nearby terminal markets have had a better trade than is reported here.

* * *

Corn prices have followed the futures closely during the past month although at times breaking out into higher levels independently. Old corn movement looks to be about over and there was a keen demand for the last arrivals. New corn has been bringing better prices lately and grading showing improvement. Buyers have been disappointed with the early movement but cannot blame farmers for holding until the corn has a chance to dry out some. Discounts have been pretty wide on some of the low grade corn. Dryers should make a handsome profit for their owners this year as most all the new corn will have to be dried. Local feed mills have been good buyers and paid fair prices right along considering the quality.

* * *

Attractive prices are being paid for both old and new oats here as buyers have been in need of them. Arrivals have been light. So many oats were badly damaged by the wet weather during and after harvest but late arrivals have been grading better. Rye sales have been fairly good, although no export sales being made. Most of the demand is for mills here and outside. The price is considered attractive at present.

* * *

Clover seed has shown strength lately and deferred futures have been especially strong. An easier tone is noted in the December, due to pressure of offerings. There has also been some selling of this future and buying of the February and March. Most of the trading over was done at a fair carrying charge. Most of the longs in December will take delivery of the seed and either hold or ship it out. For that reason deliveries are expected to be quite liberal. Imports are heavier and arrivals here are easily grading prime with high purity and good color. This seed must be stained of course to comply with the new Federal seed law but this will not injure the quality of the seed in any way. Receipts of domestic Clover have been much smaller than in former years due to the shortage of the crop this season. Shipments, however, have been large and should increase still more after deliveries are made on December. A French dealer recently wrote their market was firmer because the crop over there, while of excellent quality, had been disappointing in yields. Nearly two-thirds of their crop has left farmers' hands. Continental Europe has been a good buyer at firm prices. They expect to see higher prices at the end of the season. The big question among dealers here is whether the carryover of domestic and the imports will be sufficient to offset our domestic shortage. Our crops have been growing smaller for the past four years. Farmers may substitute Alfalfa and Sweet Clover but there remain those who prefer Red Clover even at high prices. Alsike remains strong, largely in sympathy with Clover, as trade has been light. Timothy underwent some liquidation by December longs and there has been fair deliveries on December contracts. It should be attractive to dealers and investors around present levels.

* * *

Several grain laden steamers on their way to the Toledo Harbor were caught in the ice jam at the Soo.

* * *

Seed receipts for the month of the November were 783 bags of Clover, 126 bags of Alsike and 1268 bags of Timothy.

* * *

K. D. Keilholtz of Southworth & Co., Louis Schuster of C. A. King & Co. and Joe Streicher of J. F. Zahm & Co. attended the seedsmen's meeting held in Chicago last week.

* * *

Fred Jaeger of J. F. Zahm & Co. will soon celebrate a birthday in the sixties and claims he feels better than he did 20 years ago. He is an ardent walker, a heavy drinker (of water) and the best natured grain man on the Exchange floor.

* * *

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has severed relations with the Ohio state department and will not endeavor to co-operate further in reporting Ohio crops. C. J. West will continue in his capacity as the Federal statistician and give out his own reports. Friction between Mr. West and the state director was given as the cause for termination of the agreement which has been in force about eight years.

* * *

The regular monthly meeting of the Northwestern Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Association was held in the Y. M. C. A. Building, Fostoria, Ohio, Monday evening, December 6. Charles B. Krohn, president, of Deshler, Ohio, gave a brief resume of the business transacted

at the national meeting in Washington, D. C. B. A. Wallace of Ohio State University, Columbus, told of farming conditions in Ohio. G. A. Lergier, manager at Weston, Ohio, talked of the new corn situation. Several local grain dealers attended.

* * *

The contract for the construction of the new elevator of the National Milling Company will be let soon and work started at once so that it may be ready for the next crop of wheat. The new storage will be of concrete construction, adding about 1,000,000 bushels to the capacity making a total of 2,000,000.

* * *

John Rupp, manager of the Elmira Elevator Company, Elmira, Ohio, is a frequent visitor here and is always more than welcome for he always brings some of his wife's famous candy to sell the boys on the floor.

* * *

According to official statistics recorded by the department of rural economics, Ohio State University, the stock farmers in Ohio are receiving from 70 to 198 per cent more for their crops by feeding than by selling the harvested crop.

* * *

Jesse W. Young, formerly with Southworth & Co., is now a Hoosier. He has opened an office in Lafayette, Ind., under the name of the Lafayette Grain Company, Inc. Mr. Young has had a wide experience in the grain business both at terminal markets and in the country. He will buy grain on track and make shipments direct to the consumer. His many friends in Toledo wish him good luck in his new venture.

* * *

The Toledo Harbor will have about the largest number of grain boats tied up here for the winter that it has had in many years. Several cargoes of Spring wheat have already been received for local mills and some will be shipped to outside mills.

* * *

Rudolph T. Adams, who for a number of years has been engaged in the flour and feed business in this city, died recently at the age of 37 years. He was formerly in business with a brother in the firm of Fred Adams & Sons Company. He is survived by his wife.

* * *

G. C. Heist has purchased from H. G. Pollock his half interest in the Heist & Pollock plant at Cavett, Ohio. He will now operate that plant under the name of G. C. Heist.

* * *

Joe Streicher of J. F. Zahm & Co. and Louis Schuster of the C. A. King & Co., entertained several local grain men at their new elevator on the Clover Leaf R. R. formerly known as the Central Elevator, on Friday afternoon, November 12.

* * *

Through the courtesy of Paul Barnes of the Toledo Grain & Milling Company and Kent Keilholtz of Southworth & Co. the stay-at-homes were able to hear returns from the Ohio-Michigan football games, via the radio. Those who enjoyed it said it was better than attending because it was warm, there was no long trip home and it didn't cost a red cent.

KANSAS CITY

B. S. BROWN

CORRESPONDENT

ON NOVEMBER 12, the Federal court confirmed its decision rendered some time before, involving the right of the state to tax trade in grain futures. The decision confirms the stand of the Kansas City Board of Trade and the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, which contended that the law putting a tax on every trade in grain for future delivery, was superseded by the Capper-Tincher Act, making trades in grain futures interstate commerce. The law was passed in 1907 and placed a 25-cent tax on each transaction in grain futures. Last February the Kansas City Board of Trade brought suit to nullify the act, and early last summer a temporary injunction against the enforcement of the law was granted by the Federal judges. The taxes collected since last February have been impounded and amount to \$27,000, which will be returned to the taxpayers, deducting the amount of the attorneys' fees. The judgment came as the result of the failure of the state to file an answer to the Board of Trade within the designated time. The decision will result in a saving to grain dealers in the state of \$30,000 a year.

* * *

Walter R. Scott, secretary of the Kansas City Board of Trade, appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington December 1 and 2 on the proposed 6-cent reduction in flour rates from Minneapolis to eastern points. Following this hearing, Mr. Scott stayed in Washington for the Port Differential Case on December 9 and 10.

* * *

On December 5, E. D. Bigelow, for 27 years secretary of the Kansas City Board of Trade, celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday. Mr. Bigelow, who resigned as secretary of the Board in 1924, is assistant to the president of the Board, and is at his office every day.

December 15, 1926

The members of the Board observed the day by presenting Mr. Bigelow a birthday cake, flowers and other gifts. Mr. Bigelow has had a long and active career in the grain business in Kansas City, coming on the Exchange in 1891, representing the Bigelow & Macey Grain Company. He served repeatedly as a director of the Kansas City Board of Trade, later becoming chairman of the Board of Arbitration. In 1897, Mr. Bigelow was elected secretary of the Board and held that position until 1924, when he resigned and Walter R. Scott was elected. At that time Mr. Bigelow was elected assistant to the president, and in spite of his advanced age has devoted his time to this office without interruption. Mr. Bigelow is in exceptionally good health, although he is somewhat handicapped by deafness. As secretary of the Kansas City Board of Trade for so many years, Mr. Bigelow has been familiar with every step in the development of the grain business in the Southwest during the last 29 years, having a thorough knowledge of the business and a wide acquaintance with grain men throughout the United States. Mr. Bigelow has appeared on many platforms before gatherings of grain men, and once shared the program with Joe Cannon, who recently died. Mr. Bigelow has lived in Kansas City for 41 years, coming here from Boston. A handsome oil painting of Mr. Bigelow hangs in the board room of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

On November 30, trading in wheat futures on the Kansas City Board reached the largest daily volume since the records were started on January 1, 1921. On that day 6,053,000 bushels of wheat were traded. The nearest approach to this record was on March 6, 1925, with a daily volume of 4,596,000.

C. D. Sturtevant, of Omaha, recently elected president of the Grain Dealers National Association, has been elected to membership on the Kansas City Board of Trade. Mr. Sturtevant bought his membership from Paris J. Keyes, independent trader, for a consideration of \$10,000.

John H. Lynds, 82 years old, pioneer grain man of the Southwest and member of the firm of Vanderslice-Lynds Grain Company, died in St. Joseph Hospital here on November 10. Mr. Lynds was vice-president of the company, which he organized with Howard Vanderslice in 1887. For years Mr. Lynds lived in White Cloud, Kan., where he operated a mill, and from where he directed a line of country elevators, which he owned throughout that part of northeast Kansas and southeast Nebraska. After 25 years in the business there, Mr. Lynds sold out his mill and elevators and came to Kansas City some 10 or 12 years ago. Although a member of the firm since 1887, Mr. Lynds had never been active in the business, and after he moved to Kansas City he was occupied with some oil lease interests in Oklahoma. Mr. Vanderslice originally was from White Cloud also. Mr. Lynds had many real estate holdings in Kansas City, including a large apartment hotel and several apartments, and a number of farms. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lucinda Lynds, two daughters and four sons. He was buried in White Cloud.

Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade adopted an amendment on December 6, making No. 3 wheat deliverable on future contracts at a discount of 3 cents a bushel, instead of 5 cents, as at present. The amendment will become effective immediately and will apply on contracts maturing in May, 1927.

The Nominating Committee for the selection of nominees for the 1927 election of officers on the Kansas City Board of Trade has been appointed by the directors. The committee consists of H. C. Gamage, chairman, James N. Russell, H. P. Ismert, E. O. Bragg, and W. J. Mensendieck. According to the custom of the Board, C. M. Hardenbergh, now first vice-president, will be one of the candidates for president. F. C. Blodgett, second vice-president, becomes first vice-president automatically. The election takes place January 4. L. A. Fuller is the president this year.

George S. Carkener, vice-president of the firm of Goffe & Carkener, has been elected president of the Liberty Memorial Association. The position is one of great honor and responsibility. The association was formed eight years ago and under its direction the recently dedicated Liberty Memorial was established. President Coolidge came to Kansas City on November 11 to dedicate the memorial. Mr. Carkener has been a member of the Board of Governors of the association since its organization. Mr. Carkener's son, Stuart Carkener, was killed at Roncheres, France, during the World War, and received a posthumous award of the Distinguished Service Cross. Mr. Carkener is the second president of the association, succeeding R. A. Long, who has been president since 1919.

Frank P. Logan, manager of Farnum-Winter & Co., grain dealers, has a young son, Frank P. Logan, Jr., who is making an enviable record for himself in the life insurance game. Young Logan, who is just 23 years old, has written over \$600,000 of life insurance this year, a record which only the most successful insurance salesmen achieve, regardless of age. Mr. Logan, Jr., is the largest producer for his age in Kansas City, and in his company in any of its agencies.

GRAIN NEWS FROM BOSTON

By L. C. BREED

The Charles M. Cox Company, its five affiliated companies and 10 retail branches, comprising one of the largest grain and feed dealing organizations in New England, celebrated its fortieth anniversary recently. What might properly be termed a trade convention, as there were in the gathering at the City Club, Boston, 120 employees of the various companies in attendance, proved to be a very successful and enjoyable affair in which the dinner and the distribution of bonuses by President Cox were the leading factors. The women employees of the organization were entertained at the home of President Cox at Melrose, and after the dinner at the Hotel Somerset were guests at a theater party.

W. H. Day, manager of the Chamber of Commerce Transportation Bureau, recently made a trip to Chicago, where a conference was held on the freight rate question under the auspices of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The steamer *Menominee* is now loading 245,000 bushels of Canadian wheat for shipment to Europe.

A remarkable feat in the way of rapid loading took place here on Sunday, October 31, when 175,000 bushels of Canadian wheat were loaded for shipment to Havre in 12 hours in order to make October shipment.

The Massachusetts Retail Grain Dealers Association held its annual meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, November 23. Harry L. Ryther, of Enfield, the president of the organization, presided. Through the efforts of Secretary J. H. Sturges, the attendance was quite large.

Coarse grains and feed have ruled somewhat higher of late, with some improvement in the movement. The demand for feed has been curtailed by the mildness of the weather which has, most of the time, prevailed this season. Canadian feedstuffs are not being offered—in fact, offerings are only made here when the Canadian mills are busy with export orders for flour.

In hay, the market is about steady. The receipts are running somewhat heavier, but the demand shows improvement. Notwithstanding the reports of shortage, which in some localities were warranted, the supply of hay in this market has been fully adequate to meet the demand. No doubt good pasturage this fall has enabled farmers to ship more hay than earlier in the season was regarded probable. Receipts of hay for the month of November were 279 cars. Straw, six cars.

As tabulated by the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, the receipts of grain at Boston for the month of November were as follows: Wheat, 558,875 bushels; corn, 5,050 bushels; oats, 114,925 bushels; rye, 8,950 bushels; barley, 18,050 bushels; malt, 2,700 bushels; millfeed, 123 tons; cornmeal, 714 barrels; oatmeal, 4,831 cases and 815 sacks.

Stocks of grain at Boston in regular elevators as of November 29 were as follows: Wheat, 382,057 bushels; corn, 4,353 bushels; oats, 35,793 bushels; rye, 5,576 bushels.

Among the visitors to the Exchange during the month of November, outside of New England, were the following: O. S. Dowse, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Williams, Kent, Ohio; F. E. Stubbs, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. E. Ashe, Buffalo, N. Y.; Cliff H. Morris, New York, N. Y.; John Trotter, Troy, N. Y.; Arthur Cain, Leavenworth, Kan.; William Croven, Los Angeles, Calif.; William V. Hamilton, Caledonia, N. Y.; Chauncey Abbott, Jr., Omaha, Neb.

RYE CASE CHARGES ANSWERED

Reports criticising the Chicago grain market for a verdict in a recent case in which grain mixing was charged were officially branded as misleading in a letter just sent to all members of Congress by the Chicago Board of Trade.

At the direction of Governor Hammill, the Iowa Industrial Commission has made a hasty inquiry into the case in which a grain company was charged with mixing an inferior quality of grain with a bin of rye.

Its incomplete report, which the grain trade assailed as another "drive of Iowa politicians to injure Iowa farmers," was sent to members of Congress by Secretary J. G. Mitchell. The exchange, which had been co-operating with the Government in the case, then determined to place the facts before Congress. The Iowans had also assailed the Illinois Commerce Commission and the Department of Agriculture.

In attacking the rye case criticisms as "political bosh", grain trade leaders accuse Iowans of beating

down the price of corn the past year by constantly telling the world that there was too much corn and discouraging investment, and declare if Iowa politicians had deliberately set out to injure the farmers they could have done no better.

The statement to congressmen sketches the rye case in detail. In part, it follows:

Under the laws of Illinois, Class A warehouses (commonly called public elevators) for the storage of grain must be licensed by the state and must furnish to the state a bond for the faithful performance of their duties as warehousemen before they can accept grain for public storage. The laws of the state further provide that no grain may be received and no grain may be shipped from a public elevator except such grain as has been inspected and graded by the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department, which is under the control of the Commerce Commission of the State of Illinois and also under the supervision of the Federal Government under authority of the Federal Grain Grades Act, approved 1916. The Board of Trade has no authority whatever to determine the grades of grain or the grading of any particular lot or carload of grain. All inspections are made by employees of the State of Illinois, licensed by the Department of Agriculture, under the Federal Grain Standards Act. Receipts for grain stored in public elevators, showing the grades fixed by the State, are registered by the Grain Registrar Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce of the State of Illinois. These receipts, when properly endorsed, are ready collateral at banks.

In addition to provisions of the state law, the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago endeavors to throw further safeguards around such of these grain receipts as may come into possession of members of the public through deliveries on contracts in the futures market, by providing that only such public elevators as are willing to submit to further supervision by the Board of Trade may have their receipts "regular for delivery on Board of Trade contracts".

Most of the operators of public elevators in Chicago also operate private elevators, as much of the grain which comes to Chicago has to be cleaned or dried before it will be of a grade high enough to be applicable on Board of Trade future contracts. The Board of Trade, therefore, required of public elevator operators, whose receipts were deliverable on Board of Trade contracts, signature to an agreement, one of the provisions of which is "We, however, will not accept grain for storage in our regular (public) warehouses that is not satisfactory to the Grain Committee of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, as to grade, unless it comes from sources over which we have no direct control."

Another provision of this agreement provided: "Any intentional or wilful violation of the above agreement shall be considered as dishonorable conduct and subject us to discipline by the Board of Directors" (of the Board of Trade).

Under these provisions of the agreement, a representative of the Board of Trade Grain Committee is customarily present and called upon to pass on grain which is being transferred from private elevators to public warehouses. If the grain is not satisfactory to the committee, permission to transfer it is refused. This service is performed by the Board of Trade organization as a protection to the public. The Board of Trade maintains, also, a Weighing Department, one of whose duties is to co-operate with employees of the Grain Committee in the supervision of regular warehouses.

One day last April, a small quantity, less than 6,000 bushels, of rye was transferred from the Northwestern Elevator (a private elevator) to Northwestern "A" (a public elevator) without the approval (as provided in the agreement) of the Grain Committee of the Board of Trade and in the temporary absence of the representative of the Committee. A deputy of the Weighing Department took a small hand sample of this grain as it passed through the scale bin and brought it to the attention of his superior who took up the matter with officials of the Board of Trade. The Grain Committee of the Board made immediate investigation and found that the Illinois State Grain Inspector had graded this transferred grain as No. 2 rye, while the small sample taken by the Deputy Weighmaster indicated a quality which would not have been approved by the Grain Committee. At the instance of the Board of Trade Grain Committee, the entire contents of the bins, into which this 6,000 bushels had been run, was run over to other bins under supervision of another state inspector and a Federal inspector. At this time the inspector's examination indicated No. 3 rye Ergoty, a grade which is not deliverable on Board of Trade contracts. On receiving report of these facts, the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade ordered receipts canceled and the grain removed, and the receipts were canceled and rye removed.

As a further protection for the future, instructions were issued to the Board of Trade Weighing Department not to permit grain to pass through the scales before going from private into regular (public) elevators without first having a memorandum of approval from the representative of the Grain Committee of the Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade, in the interest of the public,

through its employes, discovered the irregularity of this transfer and took prompt and effective steps to protect the public.

Having taken action to protect any possible owners of grain receipts in this regular (public) elevator, the officers of the Board of Trade set to work immediately to fix the blame for the irregular transfer. The Board officials claimed a violation of the agreement. The elevator operators admitted a technical violation but denied any "intentional or wilful violation" such as would subject the officers of the elevator company to discipline by the Board of Trade under terms of the agreement.

Special committees of the Board of Trade made thorough investigation of all facts obtainable and examined many witnesses. Since these committees are made up of members who serve without compensation, who have their own private businesses to conduct, and whose committee work is necessarily carried on outside of business hours, their work consumed many weeks, due in part also to the absence from town of material witnesses.

Following these investigations, charges were filed against certain members but when time set for trial approached, these first charges were withdrawn because of technical defects and charges of dishonorable conduct were filed against seven members of the Board who were officers of the companies operating the private and public elevators involved in the transfer of rye which had been certified by the State of Illinois as No. 2 rye.

The defendants on the charges filed August 17, 1926, went to trial early in September before a jury composed of the members of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, the president of the Board presiding at the trial.

The Northwestern Elevator is the largest in Chicago (10,000,000 bushels' capacity) and many employes are required for its operation, including a large office force, both at the elevator in South Chicago and at the main offices of the operating company in the heart of the city.

The representative of the Grain Committee of the Board of Trade regularly stationed at this elevator testified that he had called the elevator by telephone and, in answer to his inquiry whether any grain was to be transferred from private to public bins that morning, was told "No". He said he then told the elevator employe that he would be late in arriving at the elevator. No elevator employe was found who received such a call. The elevator superintendent testified that he had no knowledge of this inquiry and supposed the representative of the Grain Committee was on duty as usual. He further testified that, some weeks previous, he had received general instructions from the downtown office to transfer all the rye in the private house whenever he could conveniently do so, to make room for more corn in the private bins and had, some days before, issued such instructions to one of his subordinates, who completed the transfer that morning in the ordinary course of his work. Testimony also showed that the rye remaining in the private elevator was the last of two cargoes of rye received by lake from Duluth which had been cleaned and from which had been taken about 10,000 bushels of oats before the rye had been put in public storage.

The grain inspector for the State of Illinois testified that he had been personally present when several of these cars had been sampled and that his regular sampler had brought him official samples of the other cars. He stoutly maintained that the rye tested fully up to the U. S. standard set for No. 2 rye.

No evidence was produced to show any knowledge by any officer of the operating company that rye was being transferred on that day or that this was being done in the absence of the Grain Committee's representative. The evidence, in regard to ownership of the rye and whether ownership changed at time of transfer, was somewhat confused but no change in actual ownership of the grain was established.

All evidence available was presented by the members of the Committee which had made the final investigation and which had filed the charges. No professional counsel is permitted on either side of such trials.

After protracted hearing and argument, the jury voted that the charges of "intentional or wilful violation" of the elevator agreement by anyone of the seven defendant members of the Board of Trade, who were officers of the defendant operating corporation, had not been sustained.

Corporations cannot become members of the Board of Trade and such corporations as do business on the Board of Trade are entitled to this privilege only through the personal membership of their executive officers.

For many years past, the conduct of the regular warehouses has been carefully supervised by representatives of the Board and we submit that this single and only instance of irregularity to come to the attention of the Board's Grain Committee is not sufficient to warrant the inference of a general practice, nor do the facts surrounding the law, the rules of the Board, the conduct of these investigations and this trial justify the assumption that the

elevator company was "exonerated, apparently on the theory that no actual injury had been done to the public." The communication is signed by President Bunnell.

A LEADING ENTERPRISE IN A NEBRASKA TOWN

The elevator shown in the illustration on this page is not a very old one, but is an excellent example of the type of grain elevator which constitutes one of the leading enterprises in a prosperous community. It was built in 1914 by Imig Graff Hentzen. In 1923 it was purchased by the Imig-Schneeback Grain Company—a partnership. The grinding business was commenced by the new owners in 1924.

The elevator of the Imig-Schneeback Grain Com-



THE ELEVATOR'S YARD

pany is situated on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway's right of way in Seward, Neb., and the superintendent of the elevator is E. J. Imig. The house is of cribbed construction and measures 34 by 32 by 57 feet. One of the characteristics which distinguish this house from most elevators at country stations is the neatness of its appearance and the excellent condition in which its grounds are kept.

The capacity of the Imig-Schneeback Grain Company's elevator is 25,000 bushels, and this is divided among nine large units and two small ones. Six bins have 3,000 bushels' capacity each, three of them have 2,000 bushels each and the remaining two can hold 1,000 each. The receiving capacity is 1,000 bushels per hour, and the shipping capacity and cleaning capacity are the same.

The Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company supplied the cleaning equipment. A No. 3 Jay-Bee Feed Grinder is used. Four scales make up the weighing department's quota of machinery and these include two sack scales, a truck scale and an

a 30-foot chain. Operation control is by a switch for the elevator and starting box for the mill.

Wheat, corn and oats are the principal commodities handled, and the quantity of grain passing through the house last year exceeded 125,000 bushels. In addition to grain, the company deals in bran, shorts, Purina Chows, and does a good business in custom grinding.

Few, if any, country elevators have a neater or more picturesque elevator yard than the Imig-Schneeback Grain Company. They have a blue-grass lawn instead of weeds, shrubbery instead of miscellaneous trash and a flower bed instead of old discarded machinery. Different kinds of flowers are planted each year. They say that it is no more trouble to keep up their yard than it would be to keep down the weeds and other trash. The easy approach to the elevator does not drive customers away either. In line with good practice in protection against lightning hazards, the building, the metal spout to the grinding building and the metal dust collector on top of the grinding room, are grounded.

Some time ago when the company's management decided to add grinding to their grain business they at first contemplated installing the grinder in the main elevator building. They finally decided to install it in a separate building. As a result, the growing business in grinding has been handled conveniently and successfully.

WHEAT WINNERS NAMED

Grain judging at the Chicago Grain and Hay Show returned a Canadian winner in the Spring Wheat Division for the first time in many years. Herman Trelle, whose Hard Red Spring wheat was judged superior to all others in the world's greatest display of this class, hails from Alberta. C. Edson Smith, Corvallis, Mont., won the first honor in Hard Red Winter; with two other Montana growers taking second and third prizes.

CORN TAX MODIFIED

Six weeks' operation of the new Czech corn tax has proved it to be less cumbersome than the previous tariff arrangement. Effective November 1, 1926, the Czechoslovak Government modified the sales tax collected on imported corn by substituting a lump sum tax of 2.50 crowns (\$0.074) per 100 kilos (220 pounds) to be paid at the time of importation, for the previous tax of 1 per cent ad valorem levied



IMIG-SCHNEEBACK GRAIN COMPANY'S ELEVATOR, SEWARD, NEB.

automatic scale. Two of these units were provided by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Special devices have been installed to guard against fires, chemical extinguishers being installed on the work floor at various stations and one of them being provided on the manlift.

Electricity is used both for power and lighting. Three motors supply the necessary 48 horsepower; and the drive is arranged with a belt to shaft and then chain. An 18-foot belt is required along with

on each separate turnover, as reported by E. Baldwin, commercial attache at Prague.

Since it is estimated that the interior sales taxes of 1 per cent on each transaction formerly amounted to approximately 4.50 crowns (\$0.133) per 100 kilos in the normal course of distribution of imported corn, the substitution of this tax of 2.50 crowns per 100 kilos, paid once for all subsequent turnovers, represents a reduction of approximately two crowns (\$0.059) per 100 kilos.

December 15, 1926

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

Following are receipts and shipments of grain, etc., at the leading terminal markets in the United States for November.

BALTIMORE—Reported by Jas. B. Hessong, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus.	1,992,080	1,240,069	1,712,361	1,296,976
Corn, bus.	40,305	41,296	.....	.....
Oats, bus.	62,706	88,242	.....	12,028
Rye, bus.	36,366	2,706	17,143	.....
Barley, bus.	491,249	344,851	341,929	168,106
Malt, bus.	5,471	7,924	1,324	7,764
Buckwheat, bus.	2,734	1,401	.....	.....
Hay, tons.	1,121	1,574	.....	.....
Straw, tons.	62	87	.....	.....
Mill Feed, tons	1,547	1,449	.....	.....
Flour, bbls.	134,256	109,003	52,211	37,031

CHICAGO—Reported by J. J. Fones, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus.	1,686,000	740,000	2,409,000	900,000
Corn, bus.	13,333,000	7,324,000	6,663,000	2,737,000
Oats, bus.	3,882,000	3,265,000	2,129,000	2,343,000
Barley, bus.	540,000	492,000	200,000	111,000
Rye, bus.	388,000	631,000	235,000	17,000
Timothy Seed, lbs.	2,113,000	2,047,000	2,832,000	709,000
Clover Seed, lbs.	2,133,000	2,125,000	1,067,000	499,000
Other Grass Seed, lbs.	2,972,000	6,074,000	1,088,000	672,000
Flax Seed, bus.	211,000	290,000	4,000	3,000
Hay, tons.	13,394	18,222	1,705	1,210
Flour, bbls.	1,144,000	1,044,000	889,000	674,000

CINCINNATI—Reported by J. A. Hallam, chief inspector of the Grain & Hay Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus.	259,000	345,800	501,200	275,800
S. Corn, bus.	401,800	534,800	375,200	288,400
Oats, bus.	300,000	252,000	186,000	144,000
Barley, bus.	1,400	5,600	.....	.....
Rye, bus.	11,200	2,800	14,000	.....
E. Corn, bus.	23,000	39,000	.....	.....
Grain Sorghum, bus.	2,800	1,400	.....	.....
Buckwheat, bus.	4,200	.....	.....	.....
Feed, tons.	450	3,030	.....	.....
Hay, tons	4,433	4,411	.....	.....

DULUTH—Reported by Chas. F. MacDonald, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus.	8,395,178	11,573,320	7,758,990	15,070,002
Corn, bus.	19,400	35,271	.....	.....
Oats, bus.	369,658	2,020,235	928,049	2,483,314
Barley, bus.	875,246	995,877	655,875	1,145,585
Rye, bus.	1,265,764	1,073,447	1,099,803	730,374
Flax Seed, bus.	1,989,959	2,415,499	2,018,163	3,527,302
Flour, bbls.	740,670	702,570	864,450	844,585

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Reported by E. A. Ursell, Statistician of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus.	60,440,243	51,534,814	61,432,957	56,410,432
Corn, bus.	7,175	.....	8,434	.....
Oats, bus.	3,069,083	6,388,792	2,292,037	5,433,938
Barley, bus.	5,905,385	6,240,317	6,552,307	6,198,996
Rye, bus.	1,218,493	663,063	2,239,211	829,008
Flax Seed, bus.	1,146,605	1,478,136	470,424	907,660

INDIANAPOLIS—Reported by Wm. H. Howard, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus.	227,000	308,000	288,000	290,000
Corn, bus.	1,726,000	2,447,000	1,037,000	1,648,000
Oats, bus.	710,000	382,000	744,000	408,000
Rye, bus.	6,000	3,000	.....	.....
Flour, bbls., mfg.	34,623	31,676	16,503	12,901

KANSAS CITY—Reported by W. R. Scott, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus.	4,307,800	4,302,450	3,410,400	1,309,500
Corn, bus.	790,500	745,000	610,500	353,700
Oats, bus.	338,000	644,300	148,000	472,500
Barley, bus.	56,000	55,500	11,200	24,700
Rye, bus.	31,500	44,200	9,000	4,400
Bran, tons.	7,120	2,020	13,720	24,160
Kaffir Corn, bus.	397,100	279,400	173,000	124,000
Hay, ton.	23,016	34,044	2,400	16,908
Flour, bbls.	88,400	83,200	726,700	547,950

MILWAUKEE—Reported by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus.	660,800	214,200	1,698,870	69,599
Corn, bus.	666,000	414,400	186,625	115,325
Oats, bus.	1,422,720	1,707,750	456,113	1,394,300
Barley, bus.	718,780	822,980	127,531	159,419
Rye, bus.	91,975	38,205	33,806	32,390
Timothy Seed, lbs.	120,000	180,000	109,000	.....
Clover Seed, lbs.	657,614	772,012	145,350	165,425
Flax Seed, bus.	60,015	130,130	.....	.....
Hay, tons.	1,155	1,863	72	166
Flour, bbls.	167,180	192,730	18,040	46,740

MINNEAPOLIS—Reported by G. W. Meschke, statistician of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus.	7,251,980	11,043,070	3,673,760	5,285,090
Corn, bus.	436,320	708,230	720,100	409,820
Oats, bus.	1,224,170	2,100,770	1,784,010	2,870,170
Barley, bus.	1,255,190	2,228,950	1,093,110	1,066,030
Rye, bus.	367,620	762,150	340,490	260,740
Flax Seed, bus.	1,103,020	1,106,790	249,790	346,520
Hay, tons.	3,214	3,806	656	659
Flour, bbls.	22,501	70,289	960,835	1,152,320

NEW YORK CITY—Reported by H. Heinzer, statistician of the Produce Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus.	11,132,800	9,778,000	6,567,000	7,966,000
Corn, bus.	220,500	546,500	.....	.....
Oats, bus.	612,000	1,234,000	7,000	1,111,000
Barley, bus.	2,814,900	2,111,900	1,628,000	2,225,000
Rye, bus.	734,000	227,500	74,000	216,000
Clover Seed, bags	.....	1,700	8,364	4,987
Flax Seed, bus.	1,436,500	716,500	.....	.....
Hay, tons.	6,546	7,944	.....	.....
Flour, bbls.	1,216,649	1,108,352	504,000	448,000

NEW ORLEANS—Reported by S. P. Fears, Chf. Gr. Insptr. & Weighmaster of the Board of Trade, Ltd.:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus.	158	24	843,979	103,999
Corn, bus.	225	205	225,621	317,362
Oats, bus.	79	29	89,213	63,928
Barley, bus.	2	1	.....	.....
Rye, bus.	1	.....	.....	.....
Grain Sorghum	2	1	.....	.....

OMAHA—Reported by F. P. Manchester, secretary of the Omaha Grain Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus.	1,037,400	1,180,200	1,297,800	523,600
Corn, bus.	1,419,600	1,457,400	1,162,000	897,400
Oats, bus.	282,000	790,000	462,000	880,000
Barley, bus.	49,600	49,600	88,000	40,000
Rye, bus.	57,400	46,200	77,000	19,600

PEORIA—Reported by John R. Lofgren, secretary of the Board of Trade:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus.	74,450	99,600	49,200	103,200
Corn, bus.	1,355,950	2,809,600	1,106,850	2,077,800
Oats, bus.	531,900	717,600	462,600	673,200
Barley, bus.	82,600	100,800	58,800	77,000
Rye, bus.	9,600	2,400	3,600	2,400
Mills Feed, tons	28,640	38,080	36,411	37,760
Hay, tons	2,150	2,350	360	550
Flour, bbls.	236,200	212,200	217,900	216,800

PHILADELPHIA—Reported by A. B. Clemer, secretary of the Commercial Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus.	1,579,117	2,287,977	629,213	2,352,917
Corn, bus.	10,553	26,142	.....	.....
Oats, bus.	121,660	437,265	.....	477,564
Barley, bus.	51,144	55,674	49,896	66,874
Rye, bus.	2,229	164,226	.....	.....
Flour, bbls.	.....	230,060	32,857	25,684

SAN FRANCISCO—Reported by J. J. Sullivan, chief inspector of the Chamber of Commerce:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, tons.	4,067	10,356	.....	.....
Corn, tons.	3,928	2,339	.....	.....
Oats, tons.	1,228	2,204	.....	.....
Barley, tons.	27,410	34,187	.....	.....
Bran, tons	310	1,033	.....	.....
Beans, sacks.	105,826	114,065	.....	.....
Foreign Beans, sacks	.....	5,448	.....	.....
Hay, tons.	3,664	3,175	.....	.....

SUPERIOR—Reported by E. W. Feidler, chairman of the Wisconsin Grain and Warehouse Commission:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus.	5,464,321	6,559,915	4,987,771	7,747,167
Corn, bus.	24,058	56,210	.....	.....
Oats, bus.	253,097	681,144	861,680	1,538,193
Barley, bus.	683,224	764,640	769,929	1,064,709
Rye, bus.	676,226	531,274	599,905	487,624
Flax, bus.	650,147	982,835	1,074,581	1,219,216
Bonded Wheat, bus.	244,757	201,512	261,808	70,000
Bonded Oats, bus.	19,535	53,314	31,762	.....
Bonded Rye, bus.	13,423	14,527	69,544	.....
Bonded Barley, bus.	168,940	169,635	239,897	155,070
Bonded Flax, bus.	29,996	22,428	.....	28,377

TOLEDO—Reported by A. Gassaway, secretary of the Produce Exchange:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus.	829,800	1,173,400	327,480	314,655
Corn, bus.	457,500	287,500	201,100	78,555
Oats, bus.	569,900	248,050	182,405	326,040
Barley, bus.	2,400	1,200	.....	.....
Rye, bus.	18,000	8,400	13,870	1,500
Timothy Seed, bags	1,268	95	22	1
Clover Seed, bags	783	2,262	743	1,023
Alsike, bags.	126	106	60	37

GRAIN WORLD

There has been a general increase in Winter wheat sowing compared with last year, according to the German Agricultural Council Commissioner. G. C. Haas has cabled the United States Department of Agriculture that Prussia, whose wheat area last year was 59 per cent of the total German wheat area, shows an increase of 24 per cent. Rye sowing has been decreased generally, a 6 per cent decrease being indicated for Prussia which last year included 76 per cent of the total German rye area.

Unofficial estimates of wheat production have been received from New South Wales and Victoria amounting to 35,000,000 and 50,000,000 bushels respectively. Adding these figures to the official estimates of 37,000,000 bushels for South Australia and 29,000,000 bushels for western Australia and allowing 3,000,000 for Queensland and Tasmania, a production of 154,000,000 bushels is indicated for Aus-

tralia as a whole. The total crop has been unofficially estimated at 150,000,000 bushels.

Forecast of the German hop crop for 1926 is 5,600,000 pounds, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. This figure is much below private estimates received so far this season which have ranged from 8,267,000 to 11,023,000 pounds. Production last year was officially estimated at 10,646,000 pounds and for 1924, 12,418,00

Hints for the Elevator Millwright

"Big Bill" Davis Tells Something About Using Files and "Truing"
Up a Bevel Gear Tooth

By JAMES F. HOBART

"HELLO, Mr. Davis," called a man from an automobile which had just stopped in front of the elevator where Mr. Davis was "doing borrowed time" in getting elevator machines out of trouble. "Will you ride over to Dunstable with me? I have a set of gears out there, which never have worked right."

"Sure I will. Things are running smoothly here just now," replied Bill Davis. "Just what seems to be the trouble out your way?"

"Why, it is with a set of bevel gears, one a wooden tooth, or mortise gear, the other, a smaller gear, a solid, cast iron pinion, or 'wallower' as the old millwrights call such a gear. This gear seems pretty rough, and never had any finish except what has been given to it with cold-chisel and file. There seem to be one or two teeth which are out of position slightly, and each time these teeth come around and hit one of the wooden cogs, there is a considerable jump of the mortise gear, the teeth thus hit show signs of great wear, and in a short time, one or more of the wooden cogs thus misused will break, and we have some repair work to do on that mortise gear, which sure uses up a lot of time."

Upon arriving at destination, Big Bill lost no time in getting at the gears. He had them run for a few minutes, and found there was a big jump, as stated, each time the pinion made a revolution. Then, he had the gears thrown out of mesh by raising the pinion a few inches, so he could get at the small gear from every side. Before separating the gears, however, Mr. Davis made a mark on the edges of the two gears while they were running, the mark consisting of a circle which represented the pitch circle of the two gears—the mortise, and the pinion, as well. He made the mark at the point of intersection of both sets of teeth, applying the tang of a file lightly and cautiously, so as not to get it caught between any of the gear teeth, thereby causing a flip of the file and perhaps tearing it from his hands.

After borrowing a pair of dividers, Big Bill proceeded to "step" around the cast iron gear, keeping the dividers exactly upon the pitch circle which he had drawn, and starting the spacing directly in the middle of the teeth, which were almost exactly in place, that is, he did not start spacing upon one of the teeth he supposed to be "out". It required a bit of time and considerable patience to get the dividers so exactly adjusted that Mr. Davis could "step" around the gear and come out exactly at the starting point. But, this result was finally obtained, and the gear had its pitch line and the central point—or what should be the central point, laid down with considerable exactness.

"There you are," said Mr. Davis, pointing to two of the cast iron teeth, upon which the central points made by the dividers were noticeably out of the corresponding tooth centers. "One of these cogs is nearly one-sixteenth inch 'out' and the other tooth shows that it is out of place a good thirty-second of an inch."

Calling for center punch, tin-snips and a bit of thin brass or tin, Mr. Davis carefully drove the center punch into the center points of the two "out" teeth, and also into the center of one tooth which was very smooth. A corresponding center punch hole was driven through the bit of thin sheet metal, and with the snips the metal was trimmed away until its edge would come fair with the tooth's root circle of the gear, while the center hole laid exactly over the center mark on the good tooth. Holding the bit of thin metal in this position, "Big Bill" carefully marked the metal around the edges of the good tooth, and later, trimmed closely to the marked line with the snips, leaving enough metal at the bottom of the "tooth-templet" thus formed, to bear against the gear on either side of the tooth, thus making it easier to adjust the templet fair

upon the tooth. All this took but a short time.

The templet was then placed upon one of the out of place teeth, centered upon the punch mark, and the tooth, previously well chalked, was marked with a sharp awl, around one side of the tooth templet. It was impossible to mark the other side of the tooth, because there was no iron there for a line to be drawn upon.

TRIMMING A GEAR TOOTH

After the two "out of place" teeth had been thus marked, Mr. Davis remarked, "There you are; the metal outside of the line on each of the two teeth represents the cause of the jump which has afflicted this pair of gears. Now, if we trim those two teeth to that line, the cogs will run smoothly as any of the others, but they will be weakened a bit by the removal of the metal, and there may be a bit of back-lash caused by lack of the metal removed, the tooth being made thin and allowed to 'flutter' a bit in the other, or mortise gear, each time the thin teeth come around.

"You can cure the backlash", continued Mr. Davis, "by riveting a piece of one-sixteenth inch metal upon the thin side of the tooth. But, the drilling will weaken more the already weak tooth, and I don't believe the little backlash will do any harm, even if it is noticed at all, so, I wouldn't bother with it."

Davis then asked for cold chisels and files. He selected two good chisels, and dressed them himself, in the shop forge fire. He forged a taper about an inch long on the three-quarter "hex" chisels, and left the point about an eighth of an inch thick. He ground the tools on a grinding wheel, and made one bevel flat, and ground the end of the tool, which he made slightly rounding, to a bevel of 65 or 70 degrees. Thus, the cutting point of the chisel was a little more "stunty" than the side of a three-cornered file, which, by the way, is about 60 degrees. When Mr. Davis used the chisel, he placed the slightly rounded point fair upon a portion of the scribed line on one of the "out" cogs, and hit the chisel with a fairly heavy hammer, keeping the flat bevel on the under side of the chisel in line with the direction in which the tooth was to be chiseled, that is, the flat side of the chisel was held in line with the desired direction of cut.

Davis drove the cut clear across the gear-tooth, cutting a chip about one-sixteenth inch thick. Had it been necessary, Bill Davis would have "squared across" the end of the gear tooth to be trimmed, and would have marked that end of the tooth also, making for that purpose another and smaller templet.

Having trimmed the entire surface of one side of the gear tooth until the new surface was a mass of flat chisel-cuts, Davis selected a 12-inch bastard file and another 12-inch mill cut file. The mill file was new. He would not take a used one; but the coarser bastard file had been used a bit but was in good condition. Davis examined the files by squinting along both sides of each file, and rejecting a mill file which had sides with one or two short curves in them.

"I don't care about a single long curve in a file," remarked Bill Davis, "but I won't use a crooked file. It is not good for this kind of a job." He planed out two hardwood sticks, as wide and as thick as the width of the files he was to use. About four inches of one end of each stick, he rounded with a plane, and took light corners off the sticks on all edges. Then he placed a file flat upon each stick, and wired them fast together at tang and point, with soft stove-pipe wire, which fastened sticks and files solidly together.

"Now", said Mr. Davis, "I can file flat. The file is held straight by the stick, and will not bend when I am filing and cut away the ends of the cog while its middle is left high or 'rounding.' As you see, the file which was concave, has not been quite

straightened by its stick, so I will press a very thin wedge in between the stick and the middle of the file, until the file is straight. Then, it is ready to work on the gear tooth. Should the convex side of the file chance to be placed next to the stick of wood, which, by the way, makes a far better hand-hold than any ordinary file handle, then the file will be straightened by pressure against the work, and there will be no danger whatever of rounding off the ends of the cog while it may be left 'high' in its middle."

The mill file being new, Big Bill first pushed the file across a piece of white chalk and the chalk helped to absorb oil or grease which might have been present between the teeth of a new file, thereby helping to prevent the lodging of metal particles between the file-teeth while the tool is working. With the coarser file, he quickly trimmed off the flat chisel marks, then with the finer mill file, the surface of the cog was speedily smoothed down until the marks of the coarser file had all been removed. Then the gears were put into mesh again and when started, they travelled smoothly, with no signs of any bump or jar, and with no appreciable back-lash on account of the two thin cogs.

FILING A KEYWAY

Davis noticed one of the millwrights closely examining the file and its wooden backing and the man said that the rig-up might be "pretty good for filing a keyway."

"It is," replied Mr. Davis, "but I use a modification of that rig which I think far better for keyway work. Instead of using a solid piece of wood for backing up, and straightening the file, I use two thin wedges, which, when laid together head and point beside the file, will just file the desired width of keyway. As the filing proceeds, and the desired width has not yet been obtained, slip one of the wedges endwise a bit, until the file and the sticks fill the slot, yet slide easily in it. In this way, the file will always be forced to stand up squarely with the shaft, provided the slot has been started thus, and the entire length of keyway can be cut easily and cleanly to the same width.

"The sticks are particularly desirable, when, the slot having been worked down to the required depth, the width must be increased, without cutting the slot any deeper. To meet conditions such as these, use a safe edge file, and it is pretty safe, before starting to use such a file, to give the file a few lengthwise rubs on the side of a grinding wheel, or a grindstone. So doing, will remove any teeth, or fragments of file teeth which might inadvertently come in contact with the bottom of the keyway, and cut it deeper, instead of wider, as required. The edge of a file is not 'safe' until you have made sure, by grinding it yourself."

CARE OF FILES

"Take care of your files," said Davis, as he saw the millwright gather up the two big files in one hand together with a couple of cold chisels and a hammer. "Files are more often worn out by misuse than by the useful work they do. Now, those two files which you have in your hand, will be grinding their teeth together all the way to the shop, as you carry them along. That hardened cold chisel and the hardened hammer face, rubbing against the file teeth all the way to your shop, will wear out those files more than all the work I did with them on those gear teeth. Another thing that is hard on files: You guys usually keep your files, perhaps a whole bunch of them, in a drawer under the work bench, with a lot of cold chisels and hardened wrenches. Files alone, thrown in a mass, will quickly wear out. The files should be kept by themselves. If in a drawer, in separate compartments, one for each file, little strips of wood or soft metal separating each file from its neighbor. A very good way to keep files, is to make a set of horizontal pigeon holes for them, placing only one file in each hole. Do not use vertical pigeon-holes, as the files are liable to come loose from their handles and fall to the floor and get lost in shavings and rubbish. If the vertical holes for files are made closed, there is nearly always a collection of dirt in each pocket which spoils the cutting qualities of files, even if it does not wear them out like hardened articles."

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

Two Pioneer Feed Mills Combine

The Aggregate Capacities of the American Milling Company, Peoria, Ill., and M. C. Peters Branch, Omaha, Give Illinois Firm Added Prestige

A SIGNIFICANT happening in the feed world occurred early this summer when the American Milling Company, of Peoria, Ill., purchased the feed plant of the M. C. Peters Mill Company, at Omaha, Neb. The Omaha plant is being operated as the M. C. Peters Branch of the American Milling Company, and H. G. Atwood, president of the American company, immediately made preparations to operate the new unit at full capacity and with increased facilities. W. T. Burns and R. M. Peters, long connected with the Peters concern, were continued as managers. The same brands

operating house 47 feet wide and 76 feet long, three bays wide and five bays long, with a capacity of 150,000 bushels. The bins, of which there are 57, range in capacity from 250 to 5,200 bushels, so that there is a total capacity of 300,000 bushels.

On the first floor of the mill there are two No. 7 Monitor Separators, two No. 11 Monitor Separators and one clipper made by the same manufacturer. On the scale floor of the cupola, there are two No. 9 double shoe receiving separators, one 48-inch No. 7 Richardson Separator, one No. 6 Prinz Mustard Machine, six Eureka Gravity Mustard Machines,

one obstacle after another was overcome, the Peters Mill in its original plant finally had 11 buildings of frame and brick type. In 1909, due to sparks from an engine, the old plant was entirely destroyed by fire. The management immediately set about erecting a thoroughly modernized and fireproof plant, using the experience gained through years of successful operation. Additional land was purchased, and the property was divided up for trackage, 17 tracks being laid with spaces between them for the buildings. Plans were made for the future, and the new buildings were arranged and erected in such a way that ample provision was made for the natural increases of the business. Needless to say, great care was taken to have fire resistant construction throughout.

The various buildings are quite modern both in structure and equipment, and they are fully protected by a sprinkler system. On the west side of the property is a large receiving warehouse, which has steel beams, a concrete floor, iron sides and a fire resistant roof. This warehouse has a capacity of 3,000 tons, intended originally for the storage of Alfalfa meal manufactured in the western branches or the surplus produced in the Omaha mill. This building is equipped with automatic piling machines, which the company constructed, automatic belt carriers for easy and economic distribution of the sacked meal, and other necessary devices.

In an annex to this warehouse are the packers for bandling that surplus of meal which is above the requirements of the mixed feed department. This warehouse is reached by inbound and outbound trackage, with an overhead carrier to take any surplus from cars distant 500 feet, and interchangeable belt carrier leading from a warehouse 600 feet distant, from which the mixing systems may be supplied with raw material should an emergency exist.

Next to this large warehouse is the Alfalfa meal cutting plant wherein there are two 10-inch Alfalfa meal cutters of the latest model. South of this cutting mill is another extensive warehouse for surplus when the Alfalfa hay receipts are heavy. Also leading to the cutting mill underground from distant tracks is a chute with a speedy carrier, leading also from another warehouse so that the Alfalfa hay



PLANT OF THE AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY, PEORIA, ILL.

are being produced. The well known brands of Arab Horse Feed, Red Feather Poultry Feeds and the various other brands have an excellent reputation in the territory covered by the company. The purchasing company is already one of the largest buyers of millfeeds in the Middle West, or in the country for that matter. Two mills are operated in Peoria, and one in Owensboro, Ky., as well as the newly acquired mill in Omaha.

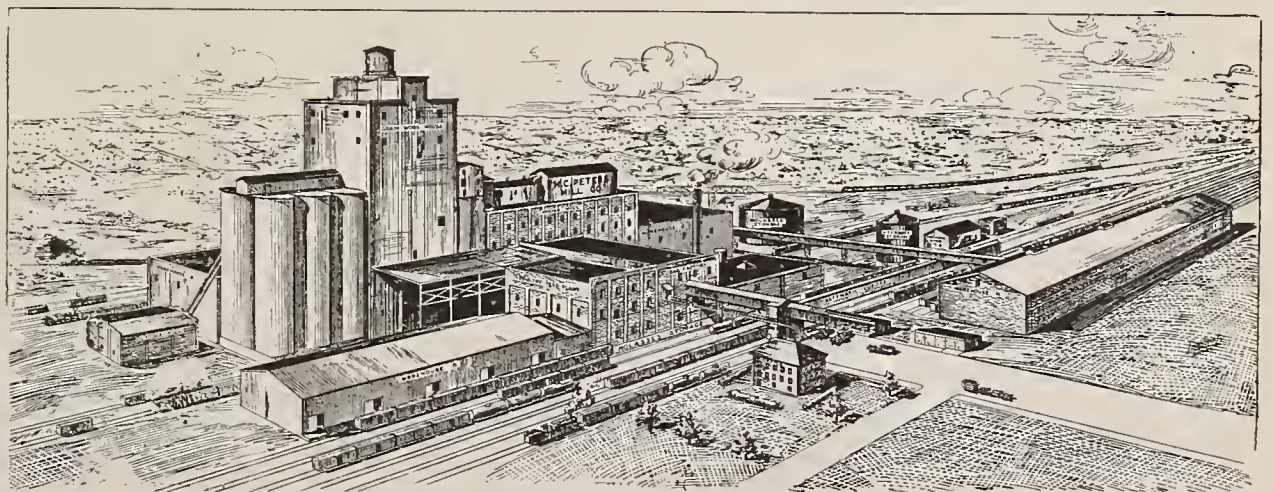
The facilities now available are unusually good. The plants of both companies were up-to-date, and both are unusually well equipped. The brands made by the companies are well established with the trade, and the men who manage the business are seasoned veterans of the feed industry. The methods of manufacture used by the two companies are founded on years of experimenting and continuous merchandising. By combining the results of the two, a strong business must naturally result.

The plant of the American Milling Company, at Peoria, Ill., turns out an average of 1,000 tons of Sucrene Mixed Feeds daily, and by modern methods, facilitated by carefully planned mechanical equipment, this company has been enabled to guarantee a uniform grade of feeds at all times. Primarily, the plant is so designed that only one elevation of grain and other materials is necessary, the gravity principle being used throughout. The feed mill measures 282 by 67 feet, and is 175 feet high. It consists of three sections, with a storage section preceding the grinding and milling and mixing sections.

There are 103 motors in the mill, ranging from 1 to 75 horsepower in size, and aggregating 2,050 horsepower. Silent Chain Drives, made by the Morse Chain Company, of Ithaca, N. Y., are used throughout. The large elevator operated in connection with the mill is 171 feet high, and includes an

and one flax and cracked wheat separator. The total horsepower used by motors in the elevator is 550. The machinery was furnished by the Webster Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, and the Morse Chain Company provided the Silent Chain Drives.

When the M. C. Peters Mill Company built its mill at Omaha, Neb., the making of Alfalfa hay into



PLANT OF THE M. C. PETERS MILL COMPANY, OMAHA, NEB.

meal was primarily considered by the inventor. Continuous experiments finally culminated in a Peters' Cutter, operated at the low speed of 400 R. P. M., powerful in its wide sweep, cutting 10 tons per hour with one-tenth the horsepower of the original machine, providing a quality that now thoroughly satisfies all market requirements. The cut particles of the Alfalfa fall into conveyors for ventilation and delivery to the packers in the branch mills, and with the addition of air service when necessary in the mixing mills.

In the various processes and additions whereby

supply may be gathered from four tracks on the west side or from three tracks on the east side.

Adjoining the cutting mill and warehouse is the large mixing mill which contains primarily the entire Peters' Process of feed production. In this brick structure, which is five stories in height, is the very latest type of mechanism employed for the conversion of corn into the products required for mixed feeds, and the handling of mixed grains and cut Alfalfa and the molasses mixing process.

Next to the mixing mill is a complete drier plant, and the extra machinery for handling the grain for

milling, this grain having been previously cleaned in the adjoining elevator, a modern unit which was erected in 1918. This building is 160 feet high, powerfully pillared and posted in concrete. It has at the top a water tank for fire protection and distributes the surplus grain storage into six storage tanks, the total grain capacity being around 250,000 bushels. All machinery is motor driven, each machine whenever possible being direct connected, and in many of the departments there are double motors for emergency use in case one motor is inoperative.

North of the mixing mill is an extra storage warehouse, built of steel, and ironclad, and adjoining is the third molasses tank of 2,500 tons' capacity, and a building utilized for extra and auxiliary molasses pumping, the whole plant being doubly prepared for instant extra service operation whenever there is the slightest fault with any one branch of the operating service of any department.

The next building adjoining on the north is a concrete gravity molasses tank to which the molasses from the proper tracks glides without the necessity of applied power. Above the molasses tank is the poultry feed finishing room where the products all having been carefully scaled and otherwise prepared by automatic means, are sacked and dropped to belt carriers, which transport the finished article into the cars on either side of the tracks or to the main loading chute on the housed tracks. Above the poultry feed finishing room is the mill office and lunch service room for the operating force.

The M. C. Peters Mill Company is not confined to Omaha alone in its efforts. They have branch Alfalfa mills in the Basin Valley of Wyoming, Garland and Worland, and at Worland the company has two large farms, one of 555 acres and the other of 640 acres. The company also has several other farms and smaller units. Experiments are constantly in progress and the raw material is watched very carefully in order to insure the production of the best feeds possible.

NEW FEDERAL SUPERVISING HAY INSPECTORS APPOINTED

The Hay, Feed and Seed Division, United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has recently appointed three new supervising hay inspectors. Walter J. Morgan, formerly chief grain and hay inspector at Ogden, Utah, has been appointed as supervising hay inspector at San Francisco, Calif.; Heber J. Webb, formerly state agricultural inspector for the State Board of Agriculture of Utah, will be supervising hay inspector with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah; and A. D. Harlan, who has been a large producer and shipper of Johnson hay, will be supervising hay inspector at Atlanta, Ga., in place of L. W. Stephenson, who recently resigned.

With the appointment of these three supervising inspectors the organization of the Hay, Feed and Seed Division for the supervision of Federal hay inspection is practically complete. The divisions as now established are as follows:

The Northeastern Division includes the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. The headquarters of this division is at the Bureau of Agriculture Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Southeastern Division consists of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, except points on the south bank of the Ohio River. The headquarters of this division is at 1715 Citizens and Southern Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

The North Central Division consists of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and points joining these States on the south bank of the Ohio River and western bank of the Mississippi River. The headquarters of this division is at Room 1209, 139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

The West Central Division consists of the States of Arkansas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, except points on the west bank of the Missis-

issippi River. The headquarters of this division is at 1513 Genesee Street, Kansas City, Mo.

The South Western Division consists of the States of Texas and New Mexico. For the present the work of this division will be handled from the headquarters of the West Central Division of 1513 Genesee Street, Kansas City.

The Intermountain Division consists of the States of Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, and Colorado. The headquarters of this division is at Room 304 Capitol Building, Salt Lake, Utah.

The Pacific Coast Division consists of the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, and Arizona. The headquarters of this division is at Room 244, 25 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

RANSOM'S 1926 BUSINESS SHOWS MARKED INCREASE

There are two recognized methods of general procedure in approaching any contemporary problems of an economic nature, and on these two most widely differing theories are based the two most prevalent roads to commercial future. One method is trying to thrust the burden on the Government and thereby penalizing the public at large. So-called relief legislation and the familiar political panaceas are the result of this sort of muddling. The other method is to settle down to hard work and the application of sound business principles with efficient management.

This latter method was followed by the Ransom Coal & Grain Company, which has headquarters at

It still has the same officers who appeared originally except in the case of one, who is deceased. When the enterprise started, it was a retail concern, but at present it is largely wholesale. The management has arranged for memberships in the local and national trade associations and keeps a close contact with what is going on in the fields covered.

The plant itself covers almost a complete square block or its equivalent. The operation of its business necessitates the constant employment of from 50 to 70 people. These employees include 10 traveling salesmen, three city salesmen and the necessary operative, office and auxiliary help. The slogan which is featured and to which all employees are required to suit their actions is "The House of Friendly Service."

CANNOT AFFORD TO BURN WHEAT STRAW

Carefully compiled data indicate that the accumulated straw stacks on the average wheat farm of the Southwest covers approximately two acres, according to H. M. Bainer, director of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. He says: "The space occupied by straw stacks represents the disuse of thousands of acres of good wheat land, but it does not begin to equal the loss in fertility and organic matter that is represented by the wasteful, but common, practice of burning the straw."

Much farm land is already deficient in organic matter and fertility, and every pound of wheat straw or stubble burned makes this condition that much worse. In some of the older farming sections this deficiency in organic matter amounts to as much as one-half of what the soil originally contained, therefore any additional loss on account of burning straw or stubble is expensive. As much of the straw as possible should be left on the field in the form of stubble. This is fairly well done by the header and is completely solved by the harvester-thresher. Harvesting with a binder is at fault because it removes too much of the straw. As far as possible, wheat straw that is cut by the binder should be stacked in corrals or feed lots, where the

feeding and tramping by the livestock will assist in converting it into manure. Such straw as cannot be handled through the feed lot should be stacked in out-of-the-way places where it can remain until rotted and ready for spreading.

Organic matter improves the physical condition of the soil and makes tillage operations easier; it reduces baking, cracking, washing and blowing and also furnishes food for the indispensable soil bacteria. Organic matter and nitrogen go hand in hand and a soil is known for its fertility, in proportion to the amount of each of these elements it contains. Low wheat yields and poor quality of wheat are, therefore, largely due to an insufficient supply of organic matter and nitrogen.

GOOD HOOSIER FEED MARKET

In view of the unusual momentum which is being gained by the Indiana poultry industry, elevators, large and small, all through the Hoosier State, automatically become exceptional outlets for commercial mixed feeds for poultry. The Indiana State Poultry Association with its more than 500 members, represents Indiana's 20,000,000 hens, and its hatcheries with a capacity of 5,000,000 eggs at one setting. Each year it publishes a blue book list of its members which is the largest publication of its kind in the world.

The trend among poultry raisers, as evidenced by their magazines and convention reports, is clearly toward the ready made mixed feed. However, there are comparatively few stores in Indiana which handle feed exclusively, and elevators remain one of the main cogs, if not the principal cog in the poultry feed retailing machinery.



RANSOM COAL & GRAIN COMPANY'S PLANT, KANSAS CITY, MO.

3028 East Eighteenth Street, in Kansas City, Mo. By assiduous effort on the part of the management and consistent rendering of friendly service the company's business has been caused to grow rapidly and Mr. Vaughan, the sales manager, is able to say with satisfaction that "so far this year the business has been 177 per cent of last year's total." And when he made the statement, there were still two complete months to go.

The storage capacity of the Ransom Coal & Grain Company's elevator is 35,000 bushels, and this is divided among 25 bins. The receiving capacity is 12 carloads daily and the shipping capacity is also 12 carloads per day. The elevator machinery includes an oat clipper and a Monitor Cracked Corn Separator, made by the Huntley Manufacturing Company of Brocton, N. Y.

Electric current is used both for lighting and power and is provided by central station service. Fourteen Fairbanks-Morse Motors are used and they aggregate 370 horsepower. For the weighing department, a hopper scale has been provided. Adequate protection has been made against the ordinary hazards, especially fire, fire-extinguishers being distributed at intervals throughout the entire house.

A well diversified line of products are handled by the company, including wheat, corn, oats, barley, kafir and rye among the grains. In addition to these the company also carries a good stock of feeds, coal and hay. The four lines are emphasized—feed, hay, coal and grain and the company has adequate facilities for handling all.

The company has been in business at the same location for 38 years and was established in 1888.

PROVES WORTH OF SOYBEAN HAY

Soybean hay has been tested in three feeding experiments with Holstein cows in a high state of lactation at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station. The results indicated clearly that soybean hay and Alfalfa hay were of equal feeding value for milk and butterfat production. The importance of harvesting soybean hay just after the beans have begun to develop in the pods is emphasized. If the forage is allowed to mature too far, the leaves fall, the stems become woody and unpalatable, and considerable waste in feeding results. Soybeans are highly recommended as an emergency hay crop that can be used in case of an inadequate supply of Clover or Alfalfa for dairy feeding purposes.

GAS HORSE FOR HAY HAULS

The phenomenon of a hay dealer who boosts the horse drawn vehicle in order to protect his hay market and at the same time delivers hay by motor trucks, we suppose, will be with us always. Snap judgments should not be given out in these cases, however, for in almost any large business, there are several types of delivery service required. Often, horse drawn wagons will be used in connection with a motor truck service. The trucks of heavy capacity can distribute goods to outlying sta-

tions where the products are then relayed economically by team.

G. L. Weaver, hay dealer of El Monte, Calif., owns four heavy-duty trucks which he uses with very satisfactory results, over an 80-mile run in a hilly country which he believes could not be covered as well by horse drawn vehicles. Trailers can be attached to the trucks, thereby nearly doubling the hay carrying capacity. This truck and trailer arrangement, illustrated here, has averaged over several months, 14 miles an hour. This, automotive experts say, is almost passenger car mileage in such hilly territory.

Mr. Weaver has found the cost of truck and trailer operation to be very reasonable. Horse-drawn operation might possibly be less expensive, but not so much in the nature of express service as the motive horsepower method. The truck and trailer make eight miles per gallon of gasoline, and use a quart of oil in 400 miles. Whether the interest charge on the investment and the depreciation charge necessary in the case of the truck and trailer are more than those charges on horses and horse-drawn vehicles, is a subject open to conjecture.

LINSEED MEAL PRICES RELATIVELY FIRM

Linseed meal prices are averaging only slightly lower than a year ago in spite of unusually heavy production during recent months and the competition of other high protein feeds which are relatively cheaper, reports the United States Department of Agriculture.

Prices of linseed meal in eastern markets at the middle of November average about \$2 a ton lower than a year ago, reflecting in part the slackened export inquiry. Quotations in central western markets, however, are about \$1 a ton higher than at this time last year.

Export demand has been somewhat restricted by the comparatively high prices and high ocean

tons for the same period last year and 1,969,000 tons two years ago. Imports of these feeds from Canada for the four months amounted to about 79,000 tons compared with 92,000 tons for the same time in 1925.

NEW YORK HAY PRICES BREAK

By C. K. TRAFTON

Toward the end of November a marked increase in the arrivals became noticeable, while buyers became more cautious. As a consequence there has been a rather serious accumulation of supplies and prices have broken \$3 to \$4 per ton. One noteworthy feature in connection with the increased arrivals was the much larger proportion of medium bales which receivers were forced to sell cheaply in order to move, this condition being especially bad at the Bushwick terminal. No. 1 in medium bales, which sold last month at \$27 has declined to \$24 and in some quarters this is considered a full top price. Low grades also sold well early in the period, but likewise became much quieter later on. Still, with hay of choice quality still making up a large proportion of the arrivals, the differences between various grades have continued narrower than usual, No. 3 now being quoted at \$21 to \$23.

At this writing the reluctance of buyers has become still more marked as a result of the young blizzard which has visited this part of the country. Trucking conditions in the city are now extremely bad and hence actual consumption is being cut down and buyers are taking no more hay than they actually need for immediate use. There is considerable doubt as to how soon the present oversupply will be cleaned up. Of course, a continuance of bad weather will delay a reduction in stocks, but it is believed by some experienced and conservative distributors that a shrinkage in the arrivals will shortly be noted, partly because of wet weather in the country and also because farmers are busy and are less willing to sell at the lower levels now current. It is still pointed out in some quarters that interior shippers continue to buy hay at relatively higher prices than they can obtain in this market, although some are still trying to dispose of hay which they bought at top prices.

HAY SITUATION UNCHANGED

The Martin Grain Company, St. Louis, Mo., in its letter of November 9 says:

Posted receipts of hay today 11 cars against 32 cars this date last year. Three cars of the above were Alfalfa hay.

There is very little change to note in the hay situation; there is a scarcity of the better grades of Timothy which are wanted by the local trade, the offerings consisting mainly of medium to common hay for which demand is limited. Relatively high prices are ruling on the better grades of Timothy and feel confident that steady if not higher prices will rule during the balance of the month.

Light Clover Mixed hay continues in scant offering with a good demand. Heavy Clover Mixed hay scarce and wanted. Pure Clover hay very scarce, would sell well if here.

Alfalfa situation unchanged. Offerings are light and demand exceedingly good for all sound grades of Alfalfa with the exception of coarse hay, which is slow. There is an excellent local and shipping outlet. The better grades are wanted for the local trade and the shippers are taking the medium grades. Our market is absorbing large quantities of Alfalfa and shipments should be made now.

Prairie hay market steady with a fair demand for selections off grades are quiet.

A CORNER IN MOLASSES?

Elevator owners who have stocked up well on molasses feeds are fortunate, for there is a possibility that this type of commercial mixed feed, will be enhanced in value by 1927. That there is an actual attempt being made to corner the molasses market by certain molasses interests is the charge made by distributors of and dealers in molasses. It is said that these interests have bought up control of the molasses available and through this means seek to boost prices beyond a normal



HAULING HAY BY TRUCK

freight rates but domestic buying has been active and trade reports indicate that offerings have been well absorbed even though good fall pasturage has curtailed the demand for most feedstuffs.

Around 165,000 tons of linseed meal were produced in the United States for the three months July, August and September, it is estimated from census figures of flaxseed crushings and linseed oil production. This compares with about 130,000 tons for the same period last year and 125,000 tons two years ago. This output is also much larger than that of 130,000 tons for April, May and June this year.

Exports of 70,000 tons for July-September this year are practically the same as for the same period in 1925 but the exports for the season ending September 30 amount to only about 90 per cent of the total for the previous season.

WHEAT FEED PRICE ADVANCES

Prices of bran and middlings have recently advanced about \$2 per ton, but early in December are still slightly lower than a year ago, reports the United States Department of Agriculture. Wintry weather over a wide area the second half of November caused increased feeding and this demand was promptly reflected in the terminal markets since many feeders and dealers had been following a hand-to-mouth buying policy. Supplies of these feeds in storage are moderate while production has been restricted recently by a limited demand for flour.

Production of wheat feeds for October is estimated at about 472,000 tons, the smallest October output since monthly records were begun in 1923. Production for the four months July to October totals about 1,853,000 tons compared with 1,808,000

FEED EXPORTS SLUMP

Due to slow foreign demand in some cases, and to increased domestic demand in other cases, the feed exports from this country are continuing the 1926 decline previously reviewed from time to time in this publication.

The total value of hay and feeds exported during the first nine months of this year is \$18,243,000 compared to \$23,343,000 for the first nine months of 1925. In September (latest revised record month), 687 short tons of hay were shipped out,

level. It is reported that, in fact, these forces in question are chiefly responsible for the present high quotations and are asking seven and one-half cents to eight cents a gallon when six and one-half cents and seven cents is considered to be a normal price.

As for the large feed manufacturers it is reported that sooner than pay high prices for blackstrap molasses they will turn as they always do, in case of emergency, to the use of grain and cereals for cattle foods.

It is said that all large buyers have laid off firstly, because of high prices being asked, secondly, because the alcohol business is poor just now, and thirdly, because of the anticipated large crop next year, which is estimated to be as large as that of last year, which was unusually large.

HAY SENT TO 15 NATIONS

Canada still holds the seat of honor among nations who are on our hay exporters' buying list, in the matter of volume, yet more remote countries should not be overlooked. During the last month, United States hay was sent to 15 different countries, which are as follows: Mexico, Costa Rica, British Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Cuba, Dutch West Indies, Dutch Guiana, Venezuela, China, the Philippines and Canada.

STRENGTH MARKS NEW YORK FEED

By C. K. TRAFTON

Conditions in the New York feed market have been radically altered since our last review was written. At that time prices were on the downgrade. Several factors have combined to bring about the abrupt change. The widespread cold and stormy weather caused a striking revival of consuming demand which in some quarters is described as the best in a long time. Then, too, the weather was largely responsible for the sharp reduction in available supplies.

In the case of wheat the holding tendency on the part of farmers was prompted partly by expectations of a better demand for native wheats owing to the fact that many bushels of Canadian wheat were tied up by ice at and west of Sault Ste. Marie, the jam being reported as the earliest and most serious ever known. In the case of corn, the colder weather allayed fears regarding the ability of old crop grain to keep in condition, and hence elevator owners were less anxious to sell, especially as the belief became more general that the new crop included a large percentage of low grade grain. In wheat feeds the movement has been especially active in the heavy mixed varieties. Many millers have no more to sell for prompt shipment and some will not sell for shipment before January. In the meantime the better demand is confined almost wholly to prompt positions and hence spring bran and middlings are about \$4.50 higher than a month ago and Red dog about \$2.50 higher. There has been a little business in cottonseed oil meal which is about 65 cents higher than a month ago, but linseed oil meal has been inactive and is still quoted at the same price as a month ago. Imported beet pulp is offered at \$35 f.o.b. New York, but no offers of domestic pulp are reported.

GOVERNMENT CONDUCTS ARMY HAY SCHOOL

A school for training officers of the veterinary corps, United States Army, as Federal hay inspectors is now in progress at the Hay Standardization Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This school is conducted each year as part of the course for army veterinary officers attending the army veterinary school. The work in this subject is given at the Hay Standardization Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture by department specialists, and officers qualifying are licensed as Federal hay inspectors by the Department of Agriculture. They are thus enabled to give Federal inspection on hay offered for delivery to the Army on contract. The present class includes 13 officers of the veterinary corps of the United States Army and two officers

from the Cuban army, who are attending the United States Army Veterinary School.

A class is also being conducted for the men in attendance at the enlisted men's school of the veterinary school, so that these men may become familiar with the standards and other work relating to hay inspection, thereby being enabled to assist the officers in their work.

HAY INSPECTION CONTEST AT CHICAGO

A Hay Inspection Contest in connection with the Students' International Crop Judging Contest, under the supervision of the Hay, Feed and Seed Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, was held at the Stock Show Saturday, November 27. Twelve teams from as many different colleges competed. On Friday, these teams visited the local offices of the Hay, Feed and Seed Division and later, the Chicago hay tracks.

The work was conducted by H. H. Whiteside, division supervisor of the Chicago office and E. O. Pollock, division supervisor of the Kansas City office. The first three winning teams were Kansas, Iowa and Oklahoma. The contest proved very beneficial and several other colleges have signified their intentions of entering teams next year. Mr. Pollock and Mr. Whiteside officiated as judges at the students' judging contest.

NEW FEED BRANDS

"MIL-LAC" stock and poultry food. The Mil-Lac Company, San Francisco, Calif. Filed August 11, 1926. Serial No. 235,842. Published November 9, 1926.

"MOTHER HUBBARD" stock feeds. Hubbard



Milling Company, Mankato, Minn. Filed September 1, 1926. Serial No. 236,752. Published November 9, 1926.

"FORTUNA" cattle and poultry feeds. The Rossville Grain Company, Lawrenceburg, Ind. Filed September 14, 1926. Serial No. 237,246. Published November 9, 1926.

Cattle and poultry feeds. The Rossville Grain Company, Lawrenceburg, Ind. Filed September 14, 1926. Serial No. 237,245. Published November 9, 1926.

"MEMO" scratch grains, dairy feed, and egg mash. The Mennell Milling Company, Toledo, Ohio. Filed September 24, 1926. Serial No. 237,682. Published November 9, 1926.

"CONTINENTAL" mill feed and bran. The Continental Milling Company, Ellicott City, Md. Filed August 12, 1926. Serial No. 235,883. Published November 16, 1926.

"CHIKORA" poultry food. The Dry Milk Company, New York, N. Y. Filed October 8, 1926. Serial No. 238,307. Published November 16, 1926.

"PRODUCTO" poultry feed and dairy feed. Peoples Milling Company, Muskegon, Mich. Filed July 31, 1926. Serial No. 235,418. Published November 16, 1926.

"EMPIRE" dairy feed. American Milling Company, Peoria, Ill. Filed July 31, 1925. Serial No. 218,152. Published November 23, 1926.

"GRO-MOR" feed for livestock. Leonora M. McClung, doing business as Gro-Mor Feed Products Company, Omaha, Neb. Filed August 30, 1926. Serial No. 236,652. Published November 30, 1926.

"CALIFORNIA MILK MINERAL COMPANY" poultry food. California Milk Mineral Company, Gustine, Calif. Filed July 2, 1926. Serial No. 234,023. Published November 30, 1926.

"FARMER'S PRIDE" feed for poultry and live-

stock. Geo. G. Ruppertsberger & Sons, Inc., Baltimore, Md. Filed October 1, 1925. Serial No. 221,076. Published November 30, 1926.

Not Subject to Opposition

"SPERRY COMBINATION" poultry food, namely, egg mash. Sperry Flour Company, San Francisco, Calif. Filed October 7, 1925. Serial No. 221,388. Published and registered November 16, 1926.

Trademarks Registered

220,571. Self-rising flour, dairy feed, scratch feed, horse feed and hog feed. Acme-Evans Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Filed May 6, 1925. Serial No. 213,875. Published October 6, 1925. Registered November 9, 1926.

221,071. Cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls. Texarkana Cotton Oil Company, Texarkana, Ark. Filed October 3, 1925. Serial No. 221,216. Published September 14, 1926. Registered November 23, 1926.

221,470. Pig and calf meal composed of the following ingredients: cocoa meal, cocoanut meal, soy bean meal, cottonseed meal, oil meal, flour, peas, calcium carbonate, powdered buttermilk and salt. Fred W. Simpson, doing business as Western State Farmers Exchange, Chicago, Ill. Filed July 19, 1926. Serial No. 234,748. Published September 21, 1926. Registered November 30, 1926.

221,471. Stock feed. Dr. J. W. Woods Balanced Ration Company, Walla Walla, Wash. Filed July 20, 1926. Serial No. 234,807. Published September 21, 1926. Registered November 30, 1926.

COMMERCIAL FEEDS IN GERMANY

German stock raisers and poultry farmers are rapidly becoming educated in the use of specially prepared, proprietary or mixed feeds. Production of these feeds within Germany is small, because it is hampered by legal restrictions. Imports also are small, because they are regarded with suspicion by consumers. Such imports as are received come mostly from Denmark, with the addition of a small quota from the United States. Headquarters for both trading and production are in Hamburg.

A law now in force states that any party desiring to produce mixed feeds for cattle or dairy cows within the limits of Germany must obtain permission beforehand from the Ministry of Feed and Agriculture. With the written request for such permission must be enclosed a chemical analysis of the materials used and a sworn statement to the effect that not more than three component elements have been employed. This restriction as to the number of elements applies to imports as well as to domestic output. A new law is under consideration at present, in the Reichstag, which may lift some of these restrictions, however.

Consumers buy their feeds, both simple and mixed, as a rule from the wholesale dealers, who in turn purchase from importers in Hamburg. Feed should be packed in 50 kilo (110 pound) sacks. Germany uses the metric system of weights and consequently does not like to deal in terms of English or American pounds. For this reason, it is advisable to quote on 50 kilo lots.

Germany already imports from the United States large quantities of cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, linseed cake, cocoanut cake, corn feed, corn, and bran. South America, India, and other countries also come into consideration as sources of supply. The oil cake industry of Hamburg is an important one. For specially prepared or proprietary feeds, Denmark is the greatest rival of the United States.

STATUS QUO FOR GLUTEN FEED RATES

The interstate distribution of gluten feeds to elevators and other retail outlets is now attaining to such immense volume that some gluten feed rate disputes are inevitable. One of these cases, has just been dismissed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The American Maize Products Company complained that the rates on its commodity, in carloads, from Roby, Ind., to stations in New York were unreasonably high. The examiner, however, found the rates charged might legally be applied.

ASSOCIATIONS

CONVENTION CALENDAR

January 25-26.—Twenty-third annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa, at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

February 8-10.—Annual meeting of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Association, at Jacksonville, Ill.

February 15-17.—Annual meeting of the Farmers Elevator Association of Minnesota, at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

February 22-23.—Annual meeting of the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Association, at Toledo, Ohio.

February 24-25.—Annual meeting of the Indiana Farmers Elevator Association, at Indianapolis, Ind.

March 1-3.—Annual meeting of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Association, at Minot, N. D.

March 22-23.—Annual meeting of the Missouri Farmers Grain Dealers Association, at Kansas City, Mo.

March 24-25.—Annual meeting of the Oklahoma Farmers Grain Dealers Association, at Enid, Okla.

March 29-31.—Annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers Grain Dealers Association, at Hutchinson, Kan.

October 10-12.—Annual convention of the Grain Dealers National Association, at the Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA TO BE HOST OF G. D. N. A. IN 1927

Omaha, Neb., has been named as next year's convention city for the Grain Dealers National Association, and the headquarters will be at the Fontenelle Hotel. The Board of Directors of the national organization recently held a meeting at which this decision was made, and at the same time the date for the convention was determined—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 10, 11 and 12, 1927. The business sessions of the annual meeting will be held in the large ball room of the hotel on the mezzanine floor. The last time the grain dealers met in Omaha was in 1911.

MASSACHUSETTS GRAIN DEALERS ELECT

On November 23 the Massachusetts Retail Grain Dealers Association held its annual meeting, at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston, Mass. A dinner was given previous to the business session, and Albert K. Tapper, president of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange made an address, as did also Willard A. Munson, director of extension service at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and W. Sanford Van Durzee, president, and Wilbur A. Stannard, secretary, of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants.

William H. Howard was elected president of the Massachusetts Retail Grain Dealers Association and James A. Sturges was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

MISSOURI DEALERS MEET

On November 11 about 60 grain dealers and mill representatives attended the meeting of the Missouri Grain Dealers Association which was held at Sedalia, Mo. The morning was spent in inspecting the corn exhibited at the National Corn Show which was held in Sedalia November 11-13. The afternoon was taken up with the business session. Secretary D. L. Boyer read his report, in which he said among other things:

SECRETARY BOYER'S REPORT

Probably the subject uppermost in your mind is what our radical politicians tried to put over during the last session of Congress and what will happen in the next session. During the last session they were swamped with so-called relief bills, some of which were as follows: The Aswell Bill, the Adkins Bill, the Beck Bill, the Brookhart Bill, the Little Bill, the Christopherson Bill, the McLaughlin Bill, the McNary-Haugen Bill, the Tinchier Bill, and the Sinclair Bill.

The principal ones of these were the McNary-Haugen Bill (second edition) and the Tinchier Bill, the first being favored by the radical farm propagandists and the latter supposedly an administration bill supported by Secretary Jardine and others. The House and Senate Agricultural Committees held hearings for weeks on the proposed bills and finally gave up trying to arrive at a majority decision and passed the buck to Congress by submitting both bills. This, however, did not accomplish anything as the McNary-Haugen Bill went down to defeat in the House on May 21 by a vote of 212 to 167 and in the Senate on June 24 by a vote of 45 to 39. The Tinchier Bill was withdrawn in the House but came up in the Senate after the defeat of the McNary-Haugen Bill when it was introduced by Senator Fess as a substitute measure and was defeated by a vote of 54 to 26.

The other bills mentioned were called up and were

voted down one by one. The only bill that was passed was a co-operative bill which does not affect the independent dealer in any way. It gives the co-operative societies nothing more than they already have under former legislation.

The trouble of the whole thing is that every politician from agricultural sections is committed to aid in some kind of farm relief. While we may get by the short session this winter, you can rest assured that there will be as many more bills introduced as there were last session and we will be again called upon to digest and explain why they won't work. The national association will of course handle this legislation but we will be called upon to lend our aid and I want to take this opportunity of asking each and every one of you for your co-operation. When you receive notices of the bills, their numbers and their purposes, please help us by writing your Senators and Congressmen and expressing your view. Everyone connected with the grain business understands the fallacy of thrusting this kind of legislation on the American farmer and what it will do to him.

It is interesting to note the development of arbitration in recent years and how it is being adopted by organizations of different industries, the biggest development taking place during the past year since Congress passed the Federal arbitration bill which went into effect on January 1. Three of the most important arbitration societies were merged into one organization known as the American Arbitration Society, and former Governor Milliken of Maine, who is connected with this society, delivered an interesting address at the Buffalo meeting which will be well worth reading in your trade papers.

The organized grain trade of this country were the pioneers of arbitration, it being first adopted by the national Association in 1901. The state associations all have Arbitration Committees. One very interesting fact in grain association arbitrations is that every year develops fewer arbitrations. This is no doubt due to the fact that we have promulgated uniform trade rules which are now almost universally understood by the trade as a whole and as they are clearly understood it naturally eliminates a great many trade disputes. One other natural benefit from arbitration is the getting away from friction and the loss of customers and the elements of good will. Secretary Quinn brings out the fact in his report that if all the states can be induced to pass the uniform arbitration law referred to.

Insurance Policies Require Endorsement

Some members have made inquiry as to what they must do to come under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

Section 2 says, "Every employer and every employee, except as in this act otherwise provided, shall be conclusively presumed to have elected to accept the provisions of this act and respectively to furnish and accept compensation as herein provided, unless prior to the accident he shall have filed with the commission a written notice that he elects to reject this act."

Such rejection of course cannot be filed until the governor appoints the commission. His announcement of this appointment will in all probability be made at the time of his proclamation, which should be within the next 10 days or two weeks. During the past few weeks, most of the insurance agencies doing business in Missouri have mailed to their assured an endorsement form, to be attached to the employer's liability policy, assuming on the part of the insurance company liability under the Workmen's Compensation law. If you have not attached to your policy such an endorsement, get in immediate touch with your insurance agent.

Reference to this law and to the recent election brings to our attention the fact that our state legislature will soon be in session and that our state legislators will no doubt again flood us with a lot of useless and foolish bills. During the last session there was introduced something like two thousand bills. Of these about 15 directly or indirectly affected the grain and milling trade of this state.

Your secretary will not attempt at this time to endeavor to anticipate what kind of character of bills will be introduced, but we can rest assured that there will be plenty of bills that we are interested in come up. Please permit me to again call your attention that we need assistance and ask you now to be ready to lend your support in checking adverse legislation and in promoting necessary legislative assistance. During the last state session we have introduced a bill to the public service commission authority to serve as arbiters in disputes between carriers and shippers over railroad right of way leases. We were unable to get this bill out of the committee because the committee took the position that it was only constitutional on account of the fact that it took away from the carrier the right of private contract. This may be true but the bill we have introduced is almost identical with the laws that are in effect in Kansas and Iowa and we are going to have it introduced again during the coming session and try our best to get it through.

At our last annual meeting your secretary brought up the question of endeavoring to try and get some legislation passed which would divorce our Grain & Warehouse Commissioners Department from politics. Also calling attention to the Kansas situation on this subject. At that time a resolution was passed favoring such an effort.

At our meeting in St. Joe last June Mr. Roy H. Monier, our state grain and warehouse commissioner voluntarily and courageously stated he was absolutely in favor of doing everything he could to operate his department on an absolute cost basis and to give the shippers of this state the advantage of economical handlings. In a circular letter to our members the latter part of June we cited them to Mr. Monier's remarks and asked you to write him congratulating him on this stand which we hope all of you have done. If you haven't, it isn't too late to do so. It isn't very often we have a man holding a political appointive office who has this kind of courage and sane understanding of the necessities of the tax payer. In order to confirm his statement made at the St. Joe meeting Mr. Monier issued instructions that effective August 1, 1926, the in-weighing and out-weighing fees at elevators in Missouri operated under the supervision of his department would be reduced from \$1 to 75 cents per car.

He did this in spite of the fact that the movement of grain during the first half of the year did not

justify a decrease. It was made on the assumption that the movement after July 1 would be big enough to stand it and we sincerely hope it does. He also spoke of trying to get the surplus earnings of the department placed in a revolving fund in order to take care of lean years and to enable him to make reductions when justified in doing so. This will necessitate legislative action and we want every man to make a mental promise right now to help him get this put over. We of course will advise you from time to time on how to help.

Pools may come and pools may go but the organizer will keep on trying forever. There is nothing specially new under this subject. Your Association is sticking to its original stand that this method of attempted distribution is uneconomical and unsound and we are opposing every fresh effort along this line. The Oklahoma and Kansas pools have slipped badly in the last year and they have had an enormous loss in membership which of course has resulted in increased cost per bushel for handling. The Indiana pool costs to its members amount to 15 cents per bushel more than through farmer or private elevators according to the pool report for 1925. The average price paid by individual elevators during this period was \$1.56½ while the pool settlement was \$1.41½. The Canadian Pool netted its members 5 cents per bushel less than the yearly average paid by individual elevators not in that gigantic combine. Beside these are a number of charges yet to come off of this price which will reduce it considerably.

In spite of the fact that court decisions have ruled against the pools who tried to force members to do business through them by suing for the 25 cents per bushel for selling their grain elsewhere; in spite of the fact that hundreds of farmers have put their farms in the names of their wives, sons, brothers or anyone else who are not members of the pool to keep from having to deliver grain raised by them to their pool; in spite of the fact that pool members are suing the pools for recovery of losses sustained by mishandling and misstatements and in spite of the fact that every year's operation shows it to be an uneconomical plan, the farmer friend organizers are going ahead campaigning for members and finding from time to time new prospects on which they get their commission as organizers.

If the enormous Canadian pools cannot operate as economically as the individual elevators, how on earth can the smaller unit pools of the United States hope to, or for that matter, a combination of all the United States pools.

The recent declaration of Secretary Jardine in favor of Federal Government subsidy for financing a \$100,000,000 loan to a central pool agency to be in turn distributed by them to the different agricultural pools has given fresh hope to the pool organizers. We understand that there is to be a meeting of interested promoters and others in St. Louis, November 15 and 16.

After a discussion of Mr. Boyer's report, a round table discussion on what is wrong with the country elevator business was taken up. Some of the troubles complained of were: Too many elevators, pay no attention to costs, too lax on drayage, too much propaganda against the private dealer, too anxious for business, buying margin same or less than 15 years ago, competition too greedy, free storage, do not know what costs are, buy basis cash instead futures, insufficient capital, too much speculation.

Some of the cures suggested were as follows: Consolidation, closer co-operation with customers, closer co-operation with competitors, better business methods, know your costs of handling, no free storage, if storage necessary use purchase contracts, confirm your sales and purchases, adopt a code of ethics and stick to it.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were passed: Endorsing of resolutions passed by the national Association in Buffalo; endorsing Henry L. Goemann's work and support of amended bills to be introduced; taxes: favoring the complete removal of the revenue tax on grain transactions; congratulating Associated Industries of Missouri for work on Workmen's Compensation Act; favoring renewed efforts on getting passed our next legislature a railroad right of way lease bill similar to Kansas and Iowa laws even if it is supposed to be unconstitutional; recommending legislation to divorce state weighing and inspection department together with surplus earnings that accrue from time to time from politics; congratulating and thanking Roy Monier, state grain and warehouse commissioner, for attitude on economical operation in his department and for reduction of fees on in and out weighing at state supervised public elevators in Missouri.

NEBRASKA FARMERS ELEVATOR MEN MEET

The Farmers Elevator Association of Nebraska held its twenty-fourth annual convention in Hastings, Neb., November 16, 17 and 18. Mayor William Nelson of Hastings welcomed the delegates, and a response was made by Director J. R. Morrison and President M. L. Crandall of the Managers Association. The first afternoon and evening sessions were held under the direction of the Managers Association with Mr. Crandall presiding.

Secretary J. W. Shorthill summarized the high spots of the meeting and the Association's activities in his report, a part of which is given here-with.

SECRETARY SHORTHILL'S REPORT

Most of our companies that are not strong financially are themselves largely to blame for their present condition. The entire blame cannot be placed on crop failures or other adverse conditions or on lack of loyalty of the membership. It is mostly due to wrong business conduct. The following are a few of the mistakes:

There are some officers and managers who have been in the business for a number of years who can not seem to get away from the memory that it was pos-

sible 13 years ago to handle wheat on a margin of three cents and coarse grains on two cents. They think this still must be done. They seem to have a fear that the farmers will not stay with the company unless it is done. So they are continuing to try to do it. And they are going behind every year, simply because it costs more to do any kind of business now than it did 13 years ago.

Others seem to think that they can succeed only by making everybody else behave properly. And so when some other fellow gets "out of line" they jump in and bid up the price, a fight is started and ruthless competition is the result. These competitive fights are very seldom one sided entirely and so they can not end as long as both parties keep on going. And the dangerous part of it is that a bad showing will be made at the end of the year.

Then still others have the idea that they must have more volume in order to make the business a success. And strange to say some of them are not concerned about what is done to get the business. The sole idea is to get it no matter what it costs. And so prices are run up out of reason. Losses are sustained not only on the new business but on the old as well. And in the end nothing is gained for the company because the farmer who can sell his grain at a premium this year expects to be able to do the same next year. At the end of the year the result is disastrous.

The Division of Co-operative Marketing in the United States Department of Agriculture has made an interesting report of its investigation of the causes for the failure among farmers' marketing associations. The investigation covered 997 associations now out of business. More than three-fourths of these associations named inefficient management as one of the causes of their failure. The number was 721. The next most frequently given reason was insufficient working capital, 237. And then came insufficient business, 232; too liberal credit, 171; and dishonest management was a greater handicap than the combined effect of insufficient working capital, insufficient business, too liberal credit and dishonest management. And still some boards of directors persist in hiring cheap managers.

There is but one thing that will make a success of a farmers' business institution. That one thing is co-operation of the farmers themselves. It can not succeed unless they will stay with it. There is only one method among the many that have been tried, that will hold the farmer. That one is successful business conduct. Nothing has yet been discovered that will offset with the farmer the serious handicap of closing a year with bad business results. No company can succeed that tries to operate on a margin too narrow, or is continually warring on prices, or is trying to make its profits out of speculation.

There is today among our own farmers a lack of appreciation of the value of farmers' elevators. Some do not show much interest in these community institutions. They are not overly particular to patronize them. They are slow to invest their money in them. They patronize some one else and then ask what is wrong with the farmers' elevator, or they may even complain. And then they complain because their own community and then ask what is wrong with the farmers' elevator and then they complain because their farmers' elevator doesn't pay dividends. Every Nebraska farmer outside the insane asylums knows that the farmers' elevators of the state have saved the farmers of the state time and time again more than the farmers have ever invested in them with interest "to boot". And yet, rather than invest in their farmers' elevators where they are sure to get their money back with interest, some of them still persist in investing their money in promotion stock of some sort which is "guaranteed" to pay them in 7 per cent or 10 per cent (the more the better) every year, when they well know from observation and often from personal experience that money so invested rarely if ever comes back, and that the only return on it has to be taken from the sky where it's invested. It's time for those Nebraska farmers to quit listening to "hot air artists" and do their financial duty to their own farmers' elevators in their home communities.

In traveling over the state I find some striking mottoes in the farmers' elevators. I recall one that I saw recently which reads as follows: "What kind of a company would our company be if every stockholder was just like me?" I would not set too much store on the mere display of mottoes, but I do know that the right sort of mottoes displayed caused folks to think and in that way they will help to make better members to that extent.

Difficulties in Hedging

A number of our companies have tried to hedge. In most cases except in cases of car shortages the results have been bad, or at least of questionable benefit. This has been due mostly to the condition of the grain market which has not been a hedging market. At the present time with our markets actually above the Winnipeg market, and with our Missouri River markets under the Chicago market less than one-half of the freight charge between them it can easily be understood how impractical it is for a country elevator to hedge wheat. Another cause of bad results comes from the failure to take off the hedge when the cash grain is sold. This makes the deal purely speculative the same as if it had never been a hedge. Still another difficulty is the small volume the country elevator has to hedge. And still another difficulty arises from the fact that the hedge is being placed by someone who knows nothing about hedging. So the experience from hedging has been quite generally bad. It can be handled successfully only by experts who have long volumes to handle. In any case someone should be consulted who understands the process fully before any hedges are placed, and then they should be handled as hedges only and removed just as soon as they have served their purpose and a regular record made of all the transactions showing the profits and the losses.

Beware of Storing

There seems to be either an increasing demand for grain storage in country elevators, or else an increasing effort on the part of elevators to secure more business through offering the service of storage. At least there is an increasing demand for warehouse licenses. To secure a license it is necessary to furnish a bond. These bonds are rather hard to secure, and especially so if the company is not fairly strong financially. They can not be purchased just by paying the price. The reason this is so is because the Nebraska law permits the elevator to ship the grain out and sell it or restore it elsewhere. This means that the country elevator can ship out its stored grain and get money on it to use in its business, and it means that the farmer who holds the warehouse receipt can also secure money on the receipt. Since the grain itself is holding for the advance made to the country elevator the bond is all that is back of the warehouse receipt. It is this feature of our law that makes insurance companies so reluctant to write our ware-

house bonds. It would probably be better for all concerned if the law were amended to require all warehousemen to keep the grain in their own elevators for then the farmer would be more apt to know that his grain is safe, the insurance company would know exactly what its liability is and the elevator company would not be taking chances on losing its business money belonging to some farmer member.

Smut Ravages

The loss from wheat smut during the past year has been tremendous. At one single station alone the loss was more than \$100,000 on discounts only. The loss in the field was far greater than that. The loss in the territory of that station was not less than \$300,000. Formerly it was thought that the eastern part of the state would not be seriously troubled with smut, but the serious damage in the past year extended as far as Saline, Butler and Platte counties. The extent of the damage seems to be increasing. It must be checked. Probably the best method of control of smut in seed wheat is for the elevator company to install the treating machinery and treat the seed for the farmer and thus make sure that the seed will be thoroughly treated.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: State Elevator Association, J. S. Canady, Minden, president; J. R. Morrison, Chappell, vice-president; J. W. Shorthill, Omaha, secretary; E. P. Hubbard, Juniata, and F. A. Matson, Columbus, member of Board. For the Managers' Association the following were elected: M. L. Crandall, Nebraska City, president; J. W. Shorthill, Omaha, secretary-treasurer; E. P. Hubbard, Juniata, A. E. Hoare, Monroe, and E. M. Olds, Dorchester, members of the Board of Directors.

NORTHWEST DEALERS NAME NEW SECRETARY

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Association in November, R. H. Stephens, vice-president of the R. J. Stephens Grain Company, was elected secretary of the Association, succeeding H. N. Stockett of Spokane, who died in October. It has been announced that the offices of the Association will be moved at once from the Lindelle Building to 1011 Paulsen Building, Spokane, Wash. The Executive Board includes I. C. Bonham, Tacoma; D. R. Fisher, Seattle; J. J. Lavin, Portland; W. A. Ryer, and R. J. Stephens, who is also president of the Association of Spokane. The newly elected secretary is the son of R. J. Stephens, a well known grain dealer and member of the school board. He graduated from the North Central High School in 1920 and from Washington State College in 1924.

NEW JERSEY FEED DEALERS MEET

On October 20 the fourth annual feed dealers' convention of the New Jersey College of Agriculture was held in the Short Course Building, New Brunswick, N. J. It was a well attended meeting, and the following items appeared on the program: "An Agricultural Policy for New Jersey," by A. G. Waller; "The Cost of Feed to Produce 100 Pounds of Milk," by E. J. Perry; "What is the Significance of the Large Increase in Local Mixing Plants to the Feed Trade?" by J. A. McLean, of the Quaker Oats Company; "Railway Transportation Problems in Relation to the Feed Trade," by J. W. Roberts; "New Developments in Feeding Experiments," by Dr. Jacob G. Lipman; "Merchandising of Feeds," by C. F. Dutrow, of the Ralston-Purina Company.

TRANSPORTATION

HOPE FOR DECISION BY SPRING

Action to compel northwestern railroads to make joint rates with the Mississippi barge line on the upper Mississippi was begun December 5, by the Inland Waterways Corporation which filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Commission was asked to compel the Chicago Great Western, the Burlington, the Milwaukee and the Illinois Central Railroads to join with the barge line in making a joint through rate from the Twin Cities in Minnesota via Dubuque, Iowa, to points in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Iowa. So far the railroads have failed to make joint rates voluntarily, the complaint said, although it was the policy of Congress to require railroads and waterways to co-operate.

A recent conference was held before the Commission by representatives of the railroads and northwestern business interests at which the railroads refused to make joint rates. It was decided then that every effort should be made to bring about a decision of the Commission before next spring when the barge line on the upper Mississippi will go into operation.

SIX-CENT GRAIN REDUCTION HAS HEARING

Arguments for and against I. and S. No. 2729, grain and grain products from Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth and groups to eastern points were heard on December 1 and 2 by the entire Interstate

Commerce Commission. This case is that by the publication of the six-cent reduction by the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Soo Line in the rates on grain and grain products, from Minneapolis to the East, admittedly so that Minneapolis might improve its situation in relation to Duluth and the railroads serving that milling center might attract some grain products now alleged to be using the rail and water routes through Duluth to Buffalo.

A day and a half were set aside by the Commission for giving ear to the contentions for and against the proposition of the Minneapolis lines that they had the right, under the law, to strive for tonnage in competition with the water lines and that all they hoped to do was to regain some part of the tonnage they claimed they handled in the pre-war days when, they said, there were joint rates. At present Minneapolis and the proposing railroads said the combination of Duluth-rail-and-water-lines-and-Buffalo-mills had an advantage of 15 cents over the combination of Minneapolis mills and all-rail lines to the east. The proposal, it was pointed out, was not to restore the pre-war situation but merely to narrow the spread and thereby afford Minneapolis mills and the railroads serving them to make a bid for the business they formerly transacted. It was claimed in behalf of Minneapolis and its lines that all the railroads, including the protesting eastern lines, had had 180,000 cars of grain, annually, diverted from the all-rail to the rail-and-water routes. The point was also made, in the course of the argument, that the proposed step toward restoration was not one destructive of the water lines and, therefore, was not in violation of Section 500 of the Transportation Act, but merely a furtherance of that part of the law by a partial restoration, to the rail lines, of tonnage they formerly had. It was also pointed out that Duluth had had an increase of grain business, since the breaking of relationships that obtained in the pre-war period, of 400 per cent. It was contended that the restoration, in part, of Minneapolis as a milling center would be of benefit to the producers of grain and would also be beneficial of Duluth in that competition would be restored. No such claim was made in respect of the milling industry at Buffalo.

SOUTHERN RATES ON GRAIN

From December 2 to April 2, rates in supplements Nos. 13 and 14 to Speiden's I. C. C. 921 and other Speiden tariffs, are suspended by authorization of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the grain and grain products from Memphis when from points in Arkansas and Oklahoma to Carolina territory.

Coincident with the announcement of the suspension, the Commission in I and S. No. 2803, also announced that, "upon further consideration of the record in that proceeding," it had decided to vacate its suspension order, thereby allowing the Speiden publications to become effective December 3.

No explanation as to the reason for the reversal of the earlier decision was made.

The tariffs in question establish proportional rates on grain and products originating in Arkansas and Oklahoma destined to points in Carolina territory, from Memphis, from one to six cents lower than the rates from Memphis proper to that territory. The object, as stated by the Southern Railway, is to remove fourth section violations at origin points.

OFFICIAL REPORT SHOWS IMPORTANCE OF WATER ROUTE

The Corps of Engineers, United States Army, recently issued a report on Transportation on the Great Lakes, prepared in co-operation with the United States Shipping Board, as a result of investigations authorized by the Transportation Act of February 28, 1920, and the Merchant Marine Act of June 5, 1920. This is the first of a series of reports dealing with transportation problems directly related to the functions of the War Department and the Shipping Board.

The report contains a general description of the Great Lakes and their connecting channels and harbors, and gives information relative to laws, treaties and regulations governing navigation and traffic on these waters. It shows in considerable detail the development of commerce and shipping on the lakes.

The movements of grain, iron ore and coal on the Great Lakes are shown with more completeness than has heretofore been possible. Since the lakes constitute for a large share of the traffic an important part of a through route, it is regarded as important to show such movements from origin to destination. In the case of grain, the shipments are shown from each state to the various upper lake ports, thence by water down the lakes to lower lake ports.

The report shows that the average annual receipts of grain at upper lake ports during the four years 1920-1923 amounted to more than 707,000,000 bushels, and that shipments by both rail and water from these ports during the same period averaged 582,000,000 bushels, of which approximately 399,000,000 bushels were shipped by water and 183,000,000 bushels were shipped by rail.

FIELD SEEDS

FROM COAST TO COAST

From Le Roy, N. Y., there is managed a seed business which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, with branches in Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, California and Washington. Here is located the seed growing and handling firm of N. B. Keeney & Son, Inc., with F. T. Woodruff, manager, in charge. Their principal interest is centered in beans and peas, which are grown for the wholesale seed trade and for canners.

In the Gallatin Valley in Montana and also in the Upper Snake River Valley in Idaho, peas are grown exclusively and in these high irrigated valleys the company can produce seed entirely free from fungus, seed borne diseases, weevil or aphids, and the stock is considered the choicest seed stock which can be obtained.

In addition to the above mentioned territories it also operates extensively in the Bitter Root Valley, which is west of the Gallatin Valley—also in the State of Montana. The acreage of peas which is placed in these valleys has greatly increased during the last 10 to 15 years and to keep stocks up to the standard the company operates extensive tried grounds in the Bitter Root Valley in Montana and also in the Snake River Valley near Rigby, Idaho. In these trial fields operated by its own men and under its own immediate supervision the Keeney company develops from single plant selections pure strains of all the standard varieties of peas, and these when developed to sufficient planting stock for field culture are grown in fields, and

has a bright future. Its nation wide distributing points is a unique feature and one which is successful.

SECOND SEED CERTIFICATION CONFERENCE

The second seed certification conference was held on November 29 and 30 at Chicago, under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture and was attended by 60 seedsmen and state agricultural men from all parts of the country.

The first conference was called in June. At this meeting 13 state crop improvement associations, the two seed trade associations and the United States Department of Agriculture were represented and two important committees were appointed, namely the Committee on Marketing and the Certification Committee.

November 29 was devoted to committee work and the thirtieth to the reports of the marketing and certification committees. Lloyd S. Tenny, acting chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was in charge of the meeting.

The report of the Seed Marketing Committee was given by F. W. Kellogg, chairman, and included the following recommendations:

1. That all distributors of field seed be urged to keep full and complete stock records as to origin. We commend the studies already made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in devising the preliminary forms which have been submitted to the Committee for consideration. We recommend that these studies

verification of same followed by the issuance of authority to qualifying organizations, will do much to stimulate the use of adapted seed and clarify the situation in the mind of the public as to the best methods of handling and distributing seed of verified origin. Therefore, we recommend that the International Crop Improvement Association, the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Association, and the American Seed Trade Association immediately pass supporting resolution covering the aforementioned recommendations.

The report of the Marketing Committee, R. Sumner, chairman, was as follows:

1. Seed certification.—The Certification Committee believes that the country is not yet ready for Federal Certificates of seeds or for the establishment of Federal seed grades.

The mechanical condition of seed is now controlled by state seed laws which require complete labeling as to the description, purity and similar items which can be determined by examination of the seed itself.

Certification as to the life heritage of seed is still in a formative state and is not yet ready for iron-clad standards. Excellent progress has been made by the various crop improvement associations, extension and other certifying agencies in certifying the genuineness of valuable varieties and strains and also in verifying geographic origin.

We believe this type of certification should be encouraged and made as uniform as is practicable.

We feel that basis for more effective certification work would be provided by further agronomic investigations.

The Seed Certification Committee feels that Federal control of a uniform system of verifying place of origin might be advisable, yet the committee wishes to strongly urge that such a system should not be construed to mean Federal varietal certification of Federal grades. The subject of Federal verification of place of origin is a matter which the committee feels should be considered at the general sessions of the Seed Marketing Conference.

2. Standard Terms in Seed Certification.—The committee feels that effort should be made to cause more uniformity in the nomenclature of the seed certified by existing state certification agencies. Much of the present discord in interstate seed marketing could be alleviated if such a condition were possible. We would urge the international crop improvement association to further consider the matter of uniform certification nomenclature.

RAINS DAMAGE ILLINOIS SEED

The November report of the Illinois State Department of Agriculture covering Clover seed conditions in that state was not altogether pessimistic. The acreage in the Sucker State is 12 per cent less than a year ago, with a yield of 1.3 bushels compared with .8 bushels a year ago.

Timothy seed yields were given as 4.4 bushels against 3 bushels per acre last season.

Considerable Clover seed of good quality was saved from the first cutting but second cutting of Clover for seed has been heavily damaged from rotting on the ground during the long rainy period. Considerable Timothy seed has been ruined due to growing in the shock in the northern half of the state.

NEW YORK SEED MARKET LIFELESS

By C. K. TRAFTON

The New York seeds market has entered into its annual state of winter hibernation. Momentarily the large wholesale distributors were still engaged in laying in their winter stocks, but this was soon finished and thereafter they had little to do but sit back and wait for the new year. There were signs of marked steadiness in some quarters, notably as regards Red Clover, Crimson Clover, and Alsike.

Red Clover, although not in keen demand, advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cent during the month. It is pointed out that while the arrivals from France increased strikingly, the total being about 9,300 bags, this is practically all that has come in since the importing season began, whereas up to this time last year about 17,600 bags had been imported. At this writing the jobbing basis in New York is 38½ cents for domestic seed and 29 cents duty-paid for imported seed. At this juncture it is interesting to note that the action of the French market was just the reverse.

Alfalfa has been dull on spot and the jobbing basis for domestic seed has remained nominally unchanged at 21 cents in 100 pound lots. On the other hand, the large first-hand basis was firmer, rising to 19½ cents compared with 18 @ 18½ previously. Doubtless this was largely in keeping with the stronger tone of the Canadian market, the basis for Variegated, freight and duty-paid to New York rising to 24 cents, while Grimm advanced to 26½ cents. At the outset buyers here were showing some interest in the Canadian varieties, but later this interest subsided as buyers were generally convinced that supplies will be ample for all requirements and hence they could see no justification for the higher prices.

Crimson Clover was lifeless throughout the
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N. B. KEENEY & SON, INC.'S HOUSE AT BOZEMAN, MONT.

yearly retires stocks that have been used a few years and replace them with new strains so as to at all times keep the seed strain up to highest state of perfection.

This same work is carried on in the lower Snake River Valley in what is called the Twin Falls tract on beans. The firm operates a large farm which it purchased a number of years ago for the sole purpose of developing new and desirable strains of beans, and also to perfect single plant selections of the standard varieties. The Twin Falls tract as it is called is not a large tract. It is subject to intense cultivation and produces the finest beans offered to the trade.

One of the company's most recent plants, is that located at Bozeman, Mont. The main building, which is in the foreground of the photograph, is 50 feet wide and 120 feet long with three full stories and a half story in the loft. The basement is used as a workroom in one end and for the storage of handpicked stock in the remaining portion. The picking room is on the first floor as indicated by the windows showing on one end of the building and the screening machinery is located there. The balance of that floor and the second and third floors are devoted to the storage of unprepared stock. The building in the background is the original warehouse.

Bozeman, Mont., is the largest city in that part of Montana and is considered the metropolis of the Gallatin Valley, and is a strategic location for this, the sixth of the company's warehouses in the West, devoted to the preparing of seed beans and peas for shipment to canner and seedsmen.

With facilities for obtaining the best of seeds, and, when these have been secured, of keeping and distributing them to the consumer, this company

be continued and that complete forms be made available to the seed trade as soon as possible.

2. Using these complete stock records as a basis, we recommend that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in co-operation with the interested seed associations, devise a complete system of inspection and verification of the stock records of such seed handlers as shall voluntarily comply with the regulations finally promulgated by that Bureau. We suggest that such seed as shall comply with the regulations as to origin shall be designated by the term "Verified Origin." We suggest that all concerns qualifying under these regulations be authorized by the Department of Agriculture to issue tag certificates in the form which it may prescribe.

3. We suggest that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in co-operation with state agencies or otherwise, devise a system of verification of leguminous seeds as to origin of production in order that such seeds may enter into interstate commerce with the proper verification as to the state or place of origin or the country, if of foreign origin.

4. Because existing laws for the regulation of the sale of seeds are not being properly enforced to the detriment of the agricultural interests, we, therefore, urge the United States Department of Agriculture and other agencies to exert their influence toward the end that adequate funds be appropriated by the several states to make possible the enforcement of existing reasonable seed laws.

5. Attention is called to the fact that in the present system of merchandising field seeds, future or option trading in such seeds in so-called open markets has ceased to perform any useful function and that the quotations resulting from the limited transactions in such option trading is detrimental to the producer, dealer and consumer of such seeds. Therefore, the committee recommends that this conference request the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to make an investigation of the market reports and option trading of the Toledo Clover seed market in order to determine as soon as possible for reporting back to the next seed marketing conference what economic service this market renders to agriculture in the marketing of seed.

6. In conclusion the committee feels that the active participation of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in the investigation of stock records and the



EASTERN

Dowd, Finn & Dowd are remodeling the building of the Tilton Grain Company at Nashua, N. H.

A grain drier is to be built at a cost of \$90,000 at the State Elevator at Oswego, N. Y., as early as possible in the spring.

One of the elevators of the Globe Elevator Company, known as the Elevator "B" at Buffalo, N. Y., has been leased by the Leeson Grain Company.

Capitalized at \$50,000, the Stratford Grain & Coal Company has been incorporated at Bridgeport, Conn. Louis Baumrind and others are interested.

Dale Hill has bought the grain and feed business of L. M. Ekin at Vandergrift, Pa., which he has operated for a number of years. Mr. Hill will operate it.

The Lake & Rail Warehouse & Elevator Corporation has been incorporated at Buffalo, N. Y. The incorporators are James G. Weber, and William A. Lansker of 319 Produce Exchange, New York City.

James Stewart & Co., Inc., of Chicago, have been appointed engineers for the proposed construction at Albany N. Y., of the Albany Port District Commission Elevator. The storage is to be 2,500,000-bushels' capacity, total capacity to be 4,000,000 bushels. It is probable that construction will not be under way until 1928 or 1929. The new house is to have marine legs for canal boats, also car unloaders and galleries for loading ocean vessels.

IOWA

A grain elevator has been installed at Lost Nation, Iowa, by A. Freund & Co.

The Farmers Elevator Company has completed its new warehouse at Dows, Iowa.

An elevator at Merrill, Iowa, has been bought by R. G. Williamson, who will operate it.

Mr. McClellan has resigned his position as manager of the Arnold Elevator at Humboldt, Iowa.

The old Farmers Elevator at Anita, Iowa, has been bought by James B. Zuck from the Good Bros.

The N. W. Milling & Produce Company and the Formens Elevator Company of Belmond, Iowa, have consolidated.

The charter of the Farmers Grain & Supply Company of Linn Grove, Iowa, has been renewed for 20 years.

A corn crusher is to be installed and other improvements made to the elevator of Mann & Mann at Hartley, Iowa.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Ralston, Iowa, has put on a new roof and repainted the elevator and lumber sheds.

The Farmers Elevator at Maurice, Iowa, has been equipped with a scale and truck dump. Paul G. Williamsou is manager.

The Kunz Grain Company's elevator at Anita, Iowa, has been equipped with Fairbanks-Morse Truck and Wagon Scales.

The elevator at Royal, Iowa, formerly operated by the Farmers Elevator Company is now controlled by Dow, Hale & Lerigo.

A new 300-ton coal house has been completed at Early, Iowa, for the Farmers Elevator Company. W. E. Jackson is manager.

The elevator of the Luton Elevator Company of Luton, Iowa, has been bought from C. F. Carr by R. H. Raub and S. A. McMaster.

A 20,000-bushel elevator is to be built at Conesville, Iowa, for the McKee Lumber & Grain Company, replacing the one which burned.

The Home Elevator at Stonego (Webster City p. o.), is under the management of James W. Martin. He replaces the late T. H. French.

The elevator at Cascade, Iowa, has been leased by George A. Wassenar of Sheldon. He is installing new grinding machinery and truck scales.

An office is being built and scale installed near the elevator of N. S. Beale & Son at Gilman, Iowa. They will also build an addition to the elevator.

H. A. Spiller has resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Company of Albert City, Iowa, and is now secretary of the Iowa Grain Growers Association at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The articles of incorporation of the Farmers Elevator Company of Green Mountain, Iowa, have been renewed. The company will buy, sell and handle

grain, livestock, farm supplies, etc., and engage in the operation of flour and feed mills. Its capital stock is \$100,000.

The corporate articles of the Rockwell City Elevator Company of Rockwell City, Iowa, have been renewed. The company is capitalized at \$15,000.

The Farmers Co-operative Company of Remsen, Iowa, is planning to install a large grinder in the Gamberdinger Elevator, which it bought some time ago.

Larger and more commodious quarters are now occupied by the branch of George P. Sexauer & Son at Des Moines, Iowa. It now has increased storage and handling facilities.

A Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Oil Engine is to be installed by the Farmers Elevator Company of Storm Lake, Iowa, replacing the 75-horsepower motor to drive the hammer mill.

THE DAKOTAS

A. E. Selander has closed the grain elevator at Buffalo, N. D.

The Powers Elevator Company of Kulm, N. D., has gone out of business.

The elevator of the Equity Co-operative Exchange at Medberry, N. D., has been closed.

Frank Harms succeeds C. Stocking as manager of the Farmers Elevator at Spain, S. D.

The grain elevator of the Farmers Union Equity Exchange at Bowdle, S. D., has been closed.

J. Jerde is succeeded by Charles Kirsch as manager of the Farmers Elevator Company of Kampeska, S. D.

Lightning rods have been put on two elevators of the Farmers Elevator Company of Holmquist, S. D.

The Colton Grain Company which has been operating at Colton, S. D., has gone out of business. The company has been liquidated.

A grain cleaner has been installed by the Farmers Elevator Company of Summit, S. D. H. Dindsor is succeeded by O. Nelson as manager.

Oliver Bolme is superintendent of the elevators of the National Elevator Company of Wahpeton, N. D., in which he succeeds A. Pryor.

P. J. Bjerke will be in charge of the Victoria Elevator at Victor, S. D. He has been manager of the Victoria Elevator at Trenton, N. D.

The Farmers Union Co-operative Company's elevator at Yankton, S. D., has been taken over by Robert Yaggie, who is conducting the business as the Farmers Elevator Company. A new warehouse is being erected.

L. B. Spracher now has offices at Sioux Falls, S. D. He was formerly operator of a country elevator as L. B. Spracher & Co., and has lately been managing the branch office of J. J. Badenoch Company at Worthington, Minn.

INDIANA

The Lincoln Elevator at Galveston, Ind., has been completed and put into operation.

A galvanized iron roofed shed is to be built for the Jay Grain Company of Muncie, Ind.

Electric motors have been installed by the Castleton Elevator Company of Castleton, Ind.

Miller & Son are rebuilding the mill and elevator at Bainbridge, Ind., which burned in September.

The elevator at Helmer, Ind., formerly operated by Charles Bower, has been bought by Jengnagel & Son.

A certificate of final dissolution has been filed by the Coatesville Elevator & Feed Company of Coatesville, Ind.

New machinery has been installed in the elevator of Jordan & Baird, at Kewanna, Ind. The elevator has also been resided.

The Onward Elevator Company's elevator at Peru, Ind., is under the management of Mr. Smith, formerly of Indianapolis.

E. K. Sowash of Crown Point has bought the 40,000-bushel elevator of N. L. Bradfield at Nickel (Valparaiso p. o.), Ind. Mr. Bradfield will continue for a time as manager.

The Collett Elevator, Collett (p. o. Portland), Ind., has been bought from Farmers State Bank by the Goodrich Bros. of Winchester. The elevator

was formerly owned by J. L. Peters, who sold it to the Collett Equity Exchange. Then the Farmers State Bank took over the property.

A combination wagon and truck dump has been installed together with motor for the Scircleville Grain Company of Scircleville, Ind.

A grain and seed business is to be conducted at Waynetown, Ind., for Chester and Russell Fowler. They will open up a grain and seed store.

The capital stock of the Gleaners & Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company, North Hayden, Ind., has been increased from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

A number of improvements to Umfried's Elevator at Stevenson Station (Newburg p. o.), Ind., will be made early next spring, it has been announced by the owners.

An office of concrete block construction is being built for the Co-operative Elevator Company of Winamac, Ind. The elevator is being repainted and otherwise improved.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Lafayette Grain Company, Inc., of Lafayette, Ind. The company, capitalized at \$10,000, will deal in grain and seeds.

A concrete storage for coal, extra stand for elevators for loading out purposes, is being built for the Montmorenci Elevator Company of Montmorenci, Ind. W. R. Owens is manager.

The elevator and business of the Hoosier Feed & Seed Company, owned by F. L. Wasmuth & Sons of Huntington, Ind., have been bought by the Huntington Equity Exchange. It will replace the one which burned. Harvey Rice is manager of the elevator and business.

SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN

Eugene Niswonger has closed his elevator at Spearman, Texas, temporarily.

A corn shelling plant is being installed at Wagoner, Okla., by Hogan & Hayden of Muskogee, Okla.

A grain warehouse is to be built at Dalhart, Texas, for the Doggett Grain Company of Dallas. B. E. Lovelady is local manager.

M. A. Keith, H. Brown, and C. E. Brown have incorporated at Enid, Okla., as the Keith Brown Grain Company. The firm is capitalized at \$5,000.

The Belt Mill & Grain Company has been incorporated at Oklahoma City, Okla., capitalized at \$25,000. Esther White and Frank Hardin are named as the incorporators.

A half interest in the Fletcher Grain & Grocery Company at Guymon, Okla., has been sold by J. B. Langston to W. N. Fletcher, who has leased the entire store to Theo. and Walter Wood of Range, Okla.

Plans have been made by the Ballard & Ballard Company of Louisville, Ky., for the erection of a 1,000,000-bushel elevator to be completed in 1927. It will give the company a capacity of 1,850,000 bushels.

L. W. Shields, of Guymon, N. E. Hackney of Marland and A. C. Hoefer of Driftwood have incorporated at Enid, Okla., as the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elevator Corporation. Its capital stock is \$500,000.

A new warehouse is being built by John Schenk of the Bluejacket Mill & Elevator Company of Welch, Okla., near his scale house. He will handle the same line of feed and products handled by the Welch Grain Company.

The business of the Farmers Coal & Grain Company at Quanah, Texas, has been sold to the Quanah Coal & Grain Company. L. E. Teter, principal owner of the former, will go into the poultry and egg business at Hollis, Okla.

The H. E. White Grain Company will erect a 30,000-bushel elevator at Washburn, Texas, to replace the one which burned. The elevator will be equipped with a Fairbanks-Morse Engine, truck dump, automatic scale and steel manlift.

A charter has been granted W. M. Cain & Co., of Savannah, Ga., to conduct a wholesale general merchandise business to sell grain hay, canned goods, etc. The capital stock is \$5,000 but the right to increase it to \$50,000 is sought.

W. B. Buchanan and S. O. Looney have bought the property of the Athens Grain Company at Athens, Ga., from the trustees of the First National

Bank. The new owners have leased the property for some time and will continue to operate a mill and grain business in addition to handling coal.

The Chickasaw Elevator Company has been incorporated at Blanchard, Okla., capitalized at \$20,000. The incorporators are T. J. Laws, Ada T. Laws and Frank H. Kolm.

A reinforced concrete elevator of 150,000 bushels' capacity is to be built for the Ardmore Milling Company of Ardmore, Okla. It will replace the one which burned. Plans for the new elevator have been completed.

Members of the Helena Chamber of Commerce of Helena, Ark., are interested in the erection of a \$500,000 Federally controlled grain elevator there to be operated in connection with the river and rail terminals now under construction.

The grain elevator and business of Frank Spencer, at Nowata, Okla., has been bought by A. R. and H. G. Moberly of Enid, who will operate as the Moberly Feed & Grain Company. A. R. Moberly will be in charge. An addition is being built to the building and corn sheller installed.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN

Repairs have been made to the Farmers Elevator at New Bavaria, Ohio.

C. S. Klapp succeeds Charles Boom as manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Company of Camden, Ohio.

Bert Stevenson was recently appointed to act as manager of the elevator at Bentley, Mich. He was formerly at Saganing.

A bean picking plant has been opened at Melvin, Mich., for the Kerr Grain & Hay Company. It has been closed for most of the summer.

New machinery has been installed in the Farmers Co-operative Company at Tontogany, Ohio. A re-cleaner has been installed in addition to a roller screen.

A self-registering dial beam 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale has been installed by the New Vienna Grain & Produce Company which is located at New Vienna, Ohio.

The new plant of the Vriesland Co-operative Elevator Company at Vriesland, Mich., is now occupied by it. The old house will be sold in the near future at auction.

The half interest of H. G. Pollock in the Heist & Pollock plant at Cavett (Van Wert p. o.), Ohio, has been bought by G. C. Heist. He will operate it under his own name.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Burbank Grain Company of Burbank, Ohio, capitalized at \$10,000. R. O. Grosjeun, G. F. Martin, F. B. Rebman, J. S. Miller and H. M. Armstrong are interested.

R. A. Blessing has resigned his position with Jamestown Grain Company, Jamestown, Ohio, and has bought the Giddings Elevator at Octa, Ohio. Milton Oliver succeeds Mr. Blessing as manager at Jamestown.

Ed Hammel and N. A. Niswonger are now associated as Hammel & Niswonger to conduct a grain elevator business at Pittsburg, Ohio. The firm has bought the elevator owned and operated for the past two years by the Pittsburg Elevator Company. Mr. Hammel will manage the elevator. He sold his elevator in Pittsburg to William Toman of Gettysburg about two years ago.

MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN

The Hunting Elevator Company succeeds the firm of David Bros., at Taopi, Minn.

A new motor has been installed by the Farmers Elevator Company of Fulda, Minn.

A new truck dump has been installed by the Farmers Elevator Company of Delavan, Minn.

R. S. Matson has bought the Dobie Elevators located at Mapleton, Minn., and will operate them.

A cleaner has been installed in the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company of Butterfield, Minn.

The elevator of the Marietta Grain Company of Marietta, Minn., has been bought by Pete Larson.

The elevator of H. Langer at Stratford, Wis., has been bought by the Farmers Co-operative Produce Company.

The Farmers Elevator Company at Springfield, Minn., is now under the management of Paul Wandersee.

The elevator of the Hubbard & Palmer Company at Northrop, Minn., has been repaired and equipped with a truck dump.

The Farmers Elevator & Trading Company at Rustad, Minn., has been bought by T. M. Comer who is now operating it.

The elevator of the Farmers Equity Society of Amery, Wis., is being enlarged and remodeled and a feed mill is being installed.

The property of the R. E. Jones Company at Kellogg, Minn., including the stock of grain and mill

feeds has been bought by Wolfe & McNulty. The new firm will continue the business and install a feed mill for custom grinding.

After December, the Wisconsin Grain Elevators Company, recently incorporated at Milwaukee, Wis., is to be located at 373 Broadway, Milwaukee.

A 10-ton truck scale has been bought by the Hampton Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company of Hampton, Minn. N. May is manager.

John Cronan & Co., are repairing their elevator at Rose Creek, Minn., and a Strong-Scott Dump and 10-ton Fairbanks Scale are being installed.

A new storage warehouse for implements has been built at Belle Plaine, Minn., for the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company. M. O. Hagen is manager.

An additional 10,000-bushel grain drier is being installed in the Rialto Elevator of the Donahue-Stratton Company, operating two main C. & N. W. Elevators at Milwaukee, Wis.

Henry Bergmann is succeeded by Henry Heimkes as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company at Norwood, Minn. Mr. Heimkes was for 17 years with the Berry Bros.' mill.

The additional concrete grain storage tanks of the Sterling Grain Company at its elevator at Minneapolis, Minn., have been completed. This doubles its present capacity of 700,000 bushels.

A new elevator is to be built at Moorhead, Minn., for the Goldberg Bros. This replaces the one which burned and will have capacity for 40,000 bushels. The contract has been let for the necessary construction.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Blooming Prairie, Minn., is to be reorganized and will be conducted on a co-operative basis. J. P. Cahalan, W. T. Adams, J. K. Wold, T. B. Peterson and others are interested.

The Martin County Farmers Elevator Association has been organized at Truman, Minn., by the Farmers Elevator Company to conduct a co-operative buying organization for seed, feed, phosphate, etc., in carload lots.

The St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company of Minneapolis, Minn., has adopted a co-operative group insurance program providing its employees with life insurance in the Metropolitan Life in excess of \$400,000, and liberal weekly benefits under the terms of a health and non-occupational accident policy. Included in the plan is a visiting nurse service.

WESTERN

The plant of the Farmers Equity Company at McElroy, Mont., is to be sold.

The Eckley Equity Exchange, Eckley, Colo., has installed new equipment in its elevator. W. C. Godsey is manager.

The Pacific Coast Mineral Products Company of Mountain View, Calif., has been bought by the Sawyer Grain Company.

The elevator of the Musselshell Mercantile Company at Musselshell, Mont., has been bought by the Musselshell Co-operative Shipping Association.

The elevator of the Equity Co-operative Association at Hobson, Mont., has been traded in by it for the elevator of the McCaul-Webster Company.

Charles G. Wood is president of the Trenton Grain & Milling Company which has been incorporated at Ogden, Utah. Its capital stock is \$50,000.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Steamboat Springs, Colo., has been reorganized as the Steamboat Elevator, Milling, Storage & Trading Company.

S. A. Keller has bought the elevator of the Farmers Milling & Elevator Company at Lafayette, Colo., and is operating it as the Lafayette Mill & Elevator Company.

An addition is being built to the elevator property of the Logan County Milling Company which will be used as storage warehouse for mill products and beans. It is located at Sterling, Colo.

A grain elevator is to be built at North Powder, Ore., for the M. & M. Company to take care of bulk grain next season. The Bidwell-Evans Grain Company is also completing plans for new elevator and storage plant.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Denton, Mont., is planning a 100,000-bushel grain elevator to be operated in connection with its present plant. The equipment will include machinery for cleaning wheat and grinding dockage into feed. It will be ready for next year's crop.

Gould & Co., Burlington, The Gould Feed Company, Conway, and the Sedro-Woolley Grain Company of Sedro-Woolley, Wash., have consolidated as Gould & Co. J. H. Howell, who was owner of the Sedro-Woolley company, will be one of the directors and vice-president of the new company and will be in charge at Sedro-Woolley.

A grain, hay and feed store has been opened at Le Moore, Calif., by H. S. Brietigan. F. W. James and C. R. Downing will be associated with him in the business. Mr. Brietigan was manager for the

Farm Bureau Exchange for several years and handled the 1923 grain pool. His grain shipping business will be continued at LeMoore in addition to the wholesale and retail business as the local warehouse.

ILLINOIS

D. A. Alexander is manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator at Paxton, Ill.

The Farmers Co-operative Grain Company at Moweaqua, Ill., has been reorganized.

The Davison & Kodel Elevator at Rock Falls, Ill., has had an addition built to its office.

A cob burner has been installed near the elevator of the Sidell Elevator Company at Sidell, Ill.

G. D. Jones is the new manager of the Darrow Farmers Elevator Company near Sheldon, Ill.

C. A. Burks & Co., Decatur, Ill., have been succeeded by the Burks Grain & Elevator Company.

Improvements are being made by E. C. Smith to his grain office building at Vermilion Grove, Ill.

New belting has been installed throughout the two elevators of the Kerr Grain Company at St. Anne, Ill.

A. L. Harrison is succeeded as manager of the Farmers Grain Company at Waggoner, Ill., by E. O. Lohman.

Ben Martin succeeds Zack Hopson as manager of the Farmers Grain Company of Taylorville, Ill. He was 72 years old.

The Tibbitt Bros.' elevator at Tower Hill, Ill., has been remodeled and electric motor to grind feed will be installed.

A lift is being installed and the Fairbanks Scales remodeled in the Farmers Elevator at Congerville, Ill. He was 72 years old.

Arthur Dirst has succeeded his late father as manager of the Minooka Grain, Lumber & Supply Company of Minooka, Ill.

W. T. McIntosh is with the Schultz-Baujan Company of Beardstown and will be in charge of the company's elevator at Winchester, Ill.

A 20-horsepower electric motor has been installed replacing the old gasoline engine for the Chebanse Grain & Coal Company of Chebanse, Ill.

The interest held by W. H. McKeown in the Farmers Grain Elevator at Assumption, Ill., has been sold by him. Guy Corzine is the new manager.

The elevator at Fithian, Ill., which C. B. DeLong operated until recently is now under the management of E. C. Sadoris, who owns an elevator at Mayview.

V. L. Marks is manager of the Lake Fork Farmers Grain Company of Lake Fork, Ill. He was formerly manager of the Farmers Grain Company of Paxton, Ill.

The elevator, formerly occupied by J. W. Epperson & Sons at McLeansboro, Ill., has been opened by W. O. Irwin & Co., who will buy and sell feeds, seed and grain.

One of the elevators of the Manhattan Grain Company, Manhattan, Ill., has been overhauled and new grain distributors, new spouting and new grain dumps installed.

George Brunskill is succeeded as manager of the Farmers Grain Company of Pontiac, Ill., by Joe Eymann. The company has elevators at Pontiac, Swygert, Rugby and Cayuga.

The grain and feed business of Fred A. Stone at Griggsville, Ill., has been bought by J. I. Stauffer with his sons, Floyd and Claude. Mr. Stone is retiring because of poor health.

Lukenbill & McBride have bought the elevator in South Clinton, Ill., formerly operated by Ed Hendrix. The new owners already have an elevator at Kenney, Midland City and two at Tabor.

The elevator at Shiloh (O'Fallon p. o.), Ill., formerly owned by H. R. Noble has been bought by the Shiloh Equity Exchange Company. The company will handle grain, feed, flour, seed and coal.

Paul Thielen, F. A. Madge and J. W. Overacker have incorporated at Bloomington, Ill., as the Farmers Grain & Merchandise Company. The firm, capitalized at \$10,000, will handle grain, hay, etc.

To conduct a grain, lumber, feed and implement business, the Fox River Lumber Company has been incorporated at Oak Park, Ill. The incorporators are J. S. Lauder milk, A. B. Balt and C. P. Balt.

To engage in shipping, dealing in and handling grain and farm products, the Wataga Co-operative Company was incorporated at Wataga, Ill. The incorporators are William Belringer, J. E. Williamson and A. E. Olson.

Operations have been resumed in the elevator of the Cooper Commission Company at Bridgeport, Ill. James Lewis has taken over the business and is operating as the Lewis Elevator Company with L. R. Newell as manager.

The Lake City, Ill., farmers elevator has been bought at auction by Frank DeHart of Arcola. The elevator property consists of two pieces, one on

leased ground in Lake City and the other including elevator, office and one-half acre of ground. The Lake City Farmers Grain & Mercantile Company which owned the property had been operating for eight years. Joe Sherman was receiver for the company.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA

The plant of the Farmers Elevator Company at Alda, Neb., has been closed.

M. T. Conner has leased the elevator of the Farmers Union at Howe, Neb.

The elevators of A. Texley and John F. Westrand have been closed at Carroll, Neb.

The Webster & Field Elevator at Belden, Neb., is not in operation at the present time.

Neil Curry has bought the grain elevator at Dunavant, Kan., from the J. Dobbs Estate.

The N. C. Sorenson Elevator at Auburn, Neb., is under the management of G. W. Harmon.

New scales have been installed by the Farmers Co-operative Grain Company located at Rising City, Neb.

The Duff Grain Elevator at Ithaca, Neb., has been bought by A. L. Clouse who has taken possession.

The elevator which Wm. Guth bought from J. H. Dougan at Paxico, Kan., is now being operated by him.

O. M. Blevins has bought the elevator, lumber yards, etc., of the Farmers Grain Company of Millerton, Neb.

George H. Young is contemplating the erection of a new elevator at Marsland, Neb., for the 1927 season.

The Mosema Company and the Farmers Grain Company have bought the Crowel Elevator at Thurston, Neb.

A new 50,000-bushel elevator has been completed at Hastings, Neb., for the Hastings Milling Company.

A truck dump has been installed in the elevator of the Kinsley Grain & Lumber Company of Kinsley, Kan.

The Farmers Equity Exchange Elevator at Fellsburg, Kan., has been bought by John Menzie of Copeland.

The coal business of the Farmers Elevator Company at Ogallala, Neb., has been bought by F. E. Anderson.

W. C. Cherrington is succeeded by John Endorf as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator at Daykin, Neb.

A truck dump has been installed for the Colton Grain Company which is situated at Colton (p. o. Sidney), Neb.

The Farmers Elevator at Lyons, Kan., has been bought by William F. Heitschmidt who was formerly at Lorraine.

A 10-ton Fairbanks Auto Truck Scale has been installed at Harvard, Neb., for the Farmers Union Elevator Company.

Business has been discontinued for the season by the Mt. Clare Grain Company which has property at Mt. Clare, Neb.

The plant of the Broadwater Grain Company at Broadwater, Neb., has been repaired and equipped with new machinery.

D. C. Cole has leased the elevator of the Shelby Grain Company at Shelby, Neb., and will take care of its operations.

A truck dump and new motors have been added to the equipment of the Ehlers & Binning Grain Company at Dix, Neb.

The Caruthersville Hay & Grain Company of Caruthersville, Mo., has been succeeded by the N. W. Helm Feed Company.

A 75,000-bushel capacity elevator has been built by the Fremont Mills of Fremont, Neb., in connection with their mill.

Herman Urling has resigned as manager of the Equity Elevator Company of Marion, Neb., after five years in that position.

The Home Elevator at Liberal, Kan., has been bought by Vicker & Salley. They will move their present elevator to Milner.

E. M. Schreiber has sold his half interest in the Everly Grain Company at Garden City, Kan., to Howard H. Everly, his partner.

The old Dawson Elevator at Brainard, Neb., has been opened by the Nye & Jenks Company, which has placed Emil Pelz in charge.

J. R. Barnes succeeds Joe Widdersheim as manager of the Farmers Union Co-operative Grain & Supply Company of Norman, Neb.

The Doderidge Elevator at Council Grove, Kan., which has been closed for several months, has been leased by Earl Hammer who will operate it.

The Red Star Milling Company of Wichita, Kan., has let the contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Con-

struction Company for a 1,500,000-bushel elevator. Work was started at once and will be completed early in May. The new tanks will number 78.

Minor repairs have been made to the elevator of the Farmers Union Elevator Company at Savonburg, Kan. A truck dump is being installed.

A warehouse addition has been built to the elevator of Lee Reichart at Valley Falls, Kan. The building is 80x24 feet and is of tile construction.

Dees & Garner of Bernie have bought the elevator of Matthews & Stubblefield at Malden, Mo., and will operate as the Dees & Garner Grain Company.

An 80-foot addition has been built to the elevator of the company operating a grain elevator at Beatrice, Neb., of which B. D. Hotchkiss is manager.

L. P. Davis has given up his position as manager of the elevator of the C. E. Robinson Elevator Company at Osborne, Kan. Ira Z. Crawford is in charge.

The Krause Elevator at Hay Springs, Neb., is being remodeled and an automatic scale and direct spout for loading grain to the cars are to be installed.

Electric motors will be used in place of a gas engine of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Association at St. Peters, Mo. E. Marheineke is manager.

The elevator of the Minneola Co-operative Exchange, Minneola, Kan., has been equipped with a modern scale. It recently installed a gas and oil filling station.

Thos. M. White has been interested in the erection of a studded, ironclad elevator of 8,000 bushels' capacity at Emmett, Kan. It was finished December 10.

McGuire & Deven have bought the elevator at Auxvasse, Mo., owned by W. M. Overfelt and C. W.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

A feed store has been opened at Stuart, Iowa, by E. R. Calhoun.

The Lincoln Grain Farmers of Lincoln, Calif., has installed a grinder.

Business has been started at Elgin, Ill., by the F. D. Rogers Feed Company.

A feed store has been opened at Springdale, Ark., by Sam Lyon and W. F. Samuel.

W. N. Butler has bought the feed store of R. W. Shoemaker at Indianola, Iowa.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Arbor, Neb., has built a new feed warehouse.

A new building is now occupied by the General Feed Company, Vancouver, Wash.

A feed mill has been installed by the Farmers Elevator Company of Minburn, Iowa.

A feed mill has been installed by the Farmer Elevator Company of Marble Rock, Iowa.

The coal and feed business at Standford, Ky., has been bought by John Hicks and Doc Lee.

Ed Pirk is adding a feed mill to his elevator at Swanville, Minn., which he bought and took over recently.

The Farmers Mill & Elevator Company of Haskell, Okla., is succeeded by the Haskell Hay & Feed Company.

A feed mill and other equipment have been installed by the Ohio Grain Company of Woodstock, Ohio.

The Cash Feed Company of Trumann, Ark., has announced that it has discontinued the handling of feed.

A feed mill is being installed by Muller & Brockman in connection with their elevator at Clarks-ville, Iowa.

Business has been started in the Three-In-One Feed Store at Harrison, Ark., of which Bill Ingram is proprietor.

The Gratz Milling & Grain Company of Norvell, Mich., has installed feed grinding machinery at its property.

Capitalized at \$20,000, the Pendleton Feed & Fuel Company has been incorporated to operate at Pendleton, Ind.

A custom feed grinder has been installed by George Fox in his elevator which is located at Little Sioux, Iowa.

A new double head attrition mill is being operated at Bruce, Wis., by the Bruce Farmers Exchange which has been in business there.

The Stuhr-Seidl Company has leased the malt house and elevator of the Gluek Brewing Company in Minneapolis, Minn., and will use it for manufacturing mixed feeds. John H. Pank, formerly

Dudley. They will use it in connection with the feed and produce business.

The Lorraine Grain, Fuel & Supply Company at Lorraine, Kan., is managed by Harry Marshall of Lyons, Neb., succeeding Wm. T. Heitschmidt who bought the Farmers Elevator at Lyons.

A foundation is being built by the Farmers Elevator Company of Hume, Mo., for building which will be used as granary and wareroom and which will be equipped with grinder and sheller. All will be electrically equipped.

The new addition to the Katy Elevator at Kansas City, Mo., operated under lease by the Uhlmann Grain Company is ready, making the capacity of the elevator, 22,000,000 bushels. It cost between \$300,000 and \$400,000 and has capacity of 1,000,000 bushels.

CANADA

A grain drier has been installed by A. Forsythe & Co., of High Bluff, Man.

The Turnbull Elevator Company, Ltd., has opened a branch office at Vancouver, B. C., under the management of A. W. McGhie.

C. Stuart Langville has resigned his position as manager of the Terminal Elevators at Fort William, Ont., of the Wheat Pool and is returning to Winnipeg.

At a meeting early in December, members of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., Saskatchewan, decided against selling its elevator system to the wheat pools.

Another conveyor gallery, with two more grain belts, is to be installed at the Government Elevator at Halifax, N. S. The elevator will than have four belts, each capable of delivering 15,000 bushels per hour, and equipped to load two ships at a time.

with Hallet & Carey and the Pioneer Malting Company, is now associated with the company.

The Acme Feed Company of Lawrence, Kan., has sold its business to Albert Fowler, who will move there at once.

The interest of George Aylsworth in the feed business at Prophetstown, Ill., has been bought by F. J. Thompson.

A feed grinder and power feeder has been installed by the Luckey Farmers Exchange Company of Luckey, Ohio.

A hammer mill with direct drive to a 40-horsepower motor has been installed by Mattix & Reveall of Lebanon, Ind.

A feed mill has been opened by the Speltz Grain & Coal Company of Owatonna, Minn., in connection with its elevator.

A complete line of feeds has been added by the Alma Equity Union of Alma, Wis., to its regular produce business.

The N. W. Helm Feed Company has succeeded the Caruthersville Hay & Grain Company at Caruthersville, Mo.

W. H. Harlow of Hardyville has leased the mill and elevator at Glendale, Ky., and will install a hammer mill for feed.

An attrition feed mill has been installed by the Cargill Elevator Company of Litchfield, Minn. Nels Knutson is manager.

The feed and coal business of Lukens & Sons at Auburn, Calif., has been taken over by the Holsclaw Fuel & Storage yards.

An additional room for a feed grinding machine has been built at Baldwin City, Kan., for the Farmers Elevator Company.

A fanning mill and drier has been installed in the cupola of the main elevator of the Farmers Elevator of Swea City, Iowa.

A new attrition mill, driven by two 25-horsepower motors, has been installed by the Farmers Elevator Company of Humboldt, S. D.

M. D. Nix has discontinued his wholesale hay business at Wichita, Kan., and will be associated with J. H. Turner of Wichita.

A 30-inch attrition mill, direct driven by two 30-horsepower motors, has been installed by the Virden Grain Company of Virden, Ill.

A feed and fuel business has been opened at Porterville, Calif., for the Marshall Bros. They now operate a warehouse and retail store.

Additional motor equipment has been installed by the Harvey Schofner Feed Company at Little Rock, Ark., to its delivery department.

A feed mill has been installed in the elevator which H. E. Kinney bought recently at Castleton,

Ind. With the new equipment, the company will grind oats and corn. It also has a machine for cracking corn for poultry feed.

A 22-inch attrition mill with two 20-horsepower motors has been installed by the Dennison Co-operative Elevator Company of Dennison, Minn.

A feed room addition has been built to the elevator of Ira G. Moats at Stevenson (Wahpeton p. o.), N. D. He has also installed a cleaner.

N. B. Atkinson has bought out the feed and fuel business of M. H. Land & Sons at Waitsburg, Wash., and his son, Peter, will be placed in charge.

A feed grinder, corn cracker and grader and vertical mixer have been installed for the Belle Center Hay & Grain Company, which is located in Belle Center, Ohio.

A half interest in the Martin-Hodgkins Supply Company, a Winchester feed and supply company, Winchester, Ky., has been bought by J. W. Hodgkins.

To handle feed, the Edward Henning Company has been incorporated at Mt. Oliver, Pittsburgh, Pa. The incorporators are Edward, Anna R., and Helen L. Henning.

A feed grinding department has been added to the elevator of the P. F. Brown Elevator Company at Lewistown, Mont. Considerable storage space will also be added.

The A. B. Caple Company has been organized at Station A, Oregon Road, Toledo, Ohio, taking over the business formerly owned and operated by A. B. Caple of Toledo. Mr. Caple has been specializing

in the business of shipping Alfalfa hay as well as milling Alfalfa hay. Lester Lusher and Ralph Rowley are associated with Mr. Caple.

J. Z. W. Holden & Son of Tacoma have bought the feed, hay and straw department of the Ranchers Supply Company of Puyallup, Wash. R. H. Roberts of Puyallup is manager of the new firm.

H. P. Eberling and wife have bought the business of the Friona Feed & Seed Company of Friona, Texas, which was bought by V. F. Hart and combined with the Friona Produce Company.

A modern feed grinder, a 22-inch attrition mill, has been installed by the Farmers Elevator Company of Pipestone, Minn. It has a grinding capacity of 400 bushels oats, corn, barley or wheat per hour.

The Hoosier Seed & Feed Company of Huntington, Ind., has bought the property and business of the Farmers Equity Exchange. The company will manufacture a line of feeds under the Hoosier brand. H. O. Rice is manager.

The Huffine Grain Company of Los Angeles, Calif., has started work on its new poultry feed plant. The present building expansion makes the third in the history of the company. It will be 60x100 feet in brick and mill construction. J. I. Huffine and his two sons, J. Earl and Everett A., are in charge.

David L. Davidson and E. Nielson at El Cajon, Calif., have formed a partnership to conduct a retail feed business as Davidson & Nielson. The company has erected a corrugated iron warehouse with garage, equipped with a Fairbanks 2,000-pound scale and has two light trucks, one of one-ton and one of two-ton capacity.

man of Ogden, Iowa, died suddenly from heart failure aged 62 years. His widow and four sons survive him.

LITTLE.—C. G. Little died at Vernon, Texas. He was a member of the Robinson Grain Company and manager of its elevator at Harrold, Texas.

LOUDERMAN.—Henry B. Louderman died recently. He had been a member of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis since 1871.

LYNDS.—John H. Lynds died on November 15 following an operation. He was vice-president of the Vanderslice-Lynds Grain Company of Kansas City. He was 82 years old.

MILLER.—William Miller, elevator foreman for the B. A. Eckhart Milling Company, died on November 24 aged 65 years. He had been with the company for 43 years. His widow, two sons and one daughter survive him.

MINORT.—B. J. Minort, manager of the Eaton Grain Company of Torrington, Wyo., killed himself and family on November 15.

NELSON.—Edward Nelson, a senior member of the grain and stock feed company of Nelson & Peterson of Duluth, Minn., died after a long illness. More than 25 years ago he formed a partnership with Oscar Peterson as Nelson & Peterson, the firm conducting a flour and feed business. Six children survive.

NORDING.—Hugo Nording died aged 60 years at Vancouver, Wash. He was owner of the feed store at Pioneer. Pneumonia was the cause of his death.

PALMERTON.—Joshua M. Palmerton died at his home in Pullman, Wash., recently. In 1890 after having been in the farming business for 15 years, he entered the grain business, but later left this for other business enterprises. His widow, two sons and two daughters survive him.

QUINN.—George B. Quinn, at one time a director of the Chicago Board of Trade, died on November 15. His son and one daughter survive him.

ROUNTREE.—Robert H. Rountree died on November 18. He was a member of the New York Produce Exchange being the oldest member there. He joined the Exchange in 1873 and up to a few years ago when he retired from business was very active on the floor.

STENGEL.—Edward Stengel died from apoplexy aged 52 years. He was president and manager of the Queen City Seed & Nursery Company of Buffalo, N. Y.

TIFFANY.—W. B. Tiffany died at St. Louis, Mo., from cancer. He was formerly manager of the elevator now occupied by Asa White, which is located at Galva, Ill.

UPSHULTE.—J. H. Upshulte, formerly chief grain inspector on the Houston (Texas) Merchants Exchange, died recently.

WELLS.—Following an operation for appendicitis, Charles W. Wells died on November 20 at Baltimore, Md. He was junior member of the hay, grain and feed house of R. C. Wells & Co., of Baltimore and a member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

WOODALL.—James E. Woodall died aged 77 years. He was for years in the grain business at Baltimore, Md., but lived at Georgetown, Md. His widow, one son and two daughters survive him.

ZAHN.—H. C. Zahn died on November 14 at New York City, aged 77 years. He was for years provision broker on the New York Produce Exchange.

OBITUARY

ALEXANDER.—Scott W. Alexander died on November 24 at Long Beach, Calif. He was formerly in the wholesale grain business at Plano, Texas, with his brother, operating as the Alexander Bros. Later he bought out his brother and operated with a partner.

BARR.—Albert S. Barr died aged 62 years at Wichita, Kan. He was a well known cattleman and grain dealer.

BARTON.—Joseph Barton died at Roscoe, Iowa. He was owner of the Roscoe Elevator. It will be operated by C. H. Barton under the name of the Barton Elevator.

BELLMAN.—William M. Bellman died recently aged 66 years. He was at one time in the grain business at Toledo, Ohio, with his father as Bellman Grain & Seed Company.

BIALIS.—R. F. Bialis died on November 30 aged 76 years. He was for years in the grain and feed business at Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRANTLEY.—Henry C. Brantley died recently at Elm City, N. C. He was a member of the National Hay Association.

CALDWELL.—Samuel Caldwell died early in November aged 81 years. He was a retired grain and seed dealer of Barrie, Ont. His son and daughter survive him.

CONFER.—Angus L. Confer died aged 72 years. He was a pioneer grain and livestock merchant of Minneapolis. Ten years ago he retired from the livestock and grain business and entered the real estate firm of Confer Bros. His two sons and two daughters survive him.

CRABBS.—Benj. F. Crabbs died on November 24 at Crawfordsville, Ind. He was 88 years old and for years was at the head of the firm of Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor & Co., grain and seed dealers. He entered the grain and seed business in 1880 and in 1881 formed a partnership with A. E. Reynolds. A further account is given elsewhere in this issue. His son and daughter survive him.

DILLENBECK.—Edward A. Dillenbeck died at New York City, aged 82 years. He entered the hay business in 1873 and remained in it until his death. He was a member of the New York Hay Exchange Association and the National Hay Association. His son and one daughter survive him.

DODSON.—Joseph Dodson committed suicide. He was manager of the Schultz-Baujan & Co. Elevator at Winchester, Ill.

EWING.—William Kellogg Ewing died. He was for years prominent in the grain business at Kirkwood, Mo.

FORSYTHE.—James Richmond Forsythe died on November 19 from heart failure. He was general manager of the Longmont Farmers Milling & Elevator Company of Longmont, Colo.

FRENCH.—Truman H. French died recently. He was manager of the Farmers Elevator at Stonego

(Webster City p. o.), Iowa. His widow and two children survive.

HARDING.—George Parker Harding died on November 15 at his home in Minneapolis, Minn., where for years he had been prominent in the grain business. He had been in the grain business since 1884, starting in the accounting department of F. H. Peavey & Co. In 1892 he made connections with E. S. Woodworth & Co., and for years was vice-president of the organization and secretary of the Concrete Elevator Company. He was a director of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and president of the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Association. His widow and two daughters survive him.

HARRIS.—On November 13, Thomas D. Harris died at Houston, Texas, aged 65 years. He had lived in Houston for 33 years and was in the grain business.

HILL.—Joseph A. Hill died suddenly on November 22. He was for a number of years in charge of the Hoosac Elevator in Charlestown, Mass. Later he associated with the Boston exporting grain and hay firm of C. F. and G. W. Eddy, Inc., handling the hay end of the business. When the company went out of business he remained with Frank W. Eddy in the hay business. He lived at Somerville, Mass.

JENSEN.—John Jensen, a well known elevator

FIRES—CASUALTIES

Charleston, Ill.—Fire damaged the Davis Bros.' Feed Store here.

Perth, N. D.—The Imperial Elevator was slightly damaged by fire.

Centralia, Wash.—The store of the Sirkel Feed Company was damaged by fire.

Bay City, Mich.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Chatfield Milling & Grain Company.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—Fire destroyed with loss of \$7,500, the Dewerd Mill & Elevator.

Chester, Neb.—The flour and feed contents of the A. S. Jeffries Feed Store were destroyed by fire.

Fort Stockton, Texas.—Fire destroyed the feed warehouse of the Heil Bros., with a \$25,000 loss.

San Francisco, Calif.—Damages of \$10,000 were done to the feed and fuel yard of J. S. Guerin.

Memphis, Tenn.—Slight damage was done to the Dairs & Andrews Grain Elevator on November 1.

St. Louis, Mo.—Fire destroyed the grain and feed elevator property owned respectively by the Feed

Marketing Company and the Paule Grain Elevator Company. The losses were \$20,000 and \$15,000 respectively.

Parker, S. D.—The elevator of C. P. Van De Water was totally destroyed by fire on November 21.

Ponca, Neb.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the grain elevator of the Bell Grain Company.

Vickeryville, Mich.—Damage of \$10,000 were done by fire to the property of Rockefeller Grain Company.

Ada, Minn.—The plant of the Ada Mill & Elevator Company was destroyed by fire with a loss of \$35,000.

Jewett City, Conn.—Fire destroyed with an \$8,000 loss, the grain store of the Green Avenue Grain Company.

Grand Ridge, Ill.—Elevator "A" of the Grand Ridge Co-operative Grain & Supply Company was slightly damaged by fire on November 17. The fire

originated in the cupola but was put out before it could communicate to the other parts of the plant.

Brookings, S. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Company had a small fire in the addition to its elevator on November 24.

Hamilton, Kan.—Fire destroyed the elevator owned by John Beal. The insurance is partly covered by the loss.

Grace, Idaho.—Fire destroyed the mill and elevator on November 30. The loss was \$25,000, partly covered by insurance.

Ryder, N. D.—The elevator of the Farmers Equity Elevator Company was slightly damaged by fire on November 13.

Winchester, Ky.—Fire destroyed the feed and grain warehouse of the Martin & Hodgkin Company with a loss amounting to \$10,000.

Helena, Mo.—A total loss was sustained by J. Campbell when the property occupied by his grain business was burned on December 4.

Black River Falls, Wis.—The elevator of Walter E. Chenoweth known as the White Star Elevator was destroyed by fire on December 2.

Elgin, Neb.—Fire which originated in the office of the Farmers Co-operative Exchange was the cause of a small loss on November 17.

Voss, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator here and 22,000 bushels wheat were destroyed by fire on November 30. W. P. Houdek is owner.

Tolley, N. D.—Fire destroyed the elevator here of the Woodworth Elevator Company with a loss amounting to several thousand dollars.

Lake Andes, S. D.—Fire which originated in the top of the elevator was the cause of a small loss to the Farmers Co-operative Company on December 1.

Moorhead, Minn.—Fire almost completely destroyed the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company with a loss of between \$65,000 and \$75,000. Nearly all of the 50,000 bushels grain stored in the elevator was destroyed, as well as a large quantity

of flour. J. H. Max and Louis Goldberg were owners. The grain was covered by insurance, and the building partly so. The elevator is to be rebuilt as soon as possible.

Deshler, Ohio.—Fire damaged the grain drier of the Deshler Farmers Elevator with a loss of between \$1,500 and \$2,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Badger, Minn.—Fire which originated at the exhaust pipe was the cause of a small loss to the elevator of the Red Lake Falls Milling Company on November 22.

Tahoka, Texas.—Fire destroyed the Tahoka Coal & Grain building and a supply of feed. A. L. Jones and wife owned the property on which the loss was \$7,000 and insurance, \$5,000.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The grain elevator and feed mill of the Herrman-McLean Company was destroyed on November 24 by fire with a loss of \$100,000. Walter C. Seaman is secretary.

Jacksonville, Ill.—The Brooks Milling Company's elevator burned on December 6. The loss was \$12,000, covered by insurance. One car of flour, two cars feed and 500 bushels corn were burned.

Urbana, Ill.—Fire destroyed with a loss of \$25,000, the Reichard Elevator. Reconstruction is to be started immediately. Insurance of \$3,300 was carried on the building in addition to the sum of \$2,900 on contents.

Houston, Texas.—The warehouse store and machinery of the Seaport Grain Company were damaged by fire with loss of \$30,000. The loss is practically covered by insurance. The building owned by the Oliver Crauston Grain Company, was also damaged. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Hubly (Sweetwater p. o.), Ill.—Fire destroyed the grain elevator of the Fernandes Grain Company of Springfield. A small amount of grain was also burned. A new elevator will be built to replace it. The company has elevators at Middleton and Sweetwater. The Hubly elevator had a capacity of 30,000 bushels.

as dull and almost nominal. Dealers explain this by saying that it is very exceptional to find much of a demand for this kind of seed at this time of the year, before the holidays. Most of the buying of the White Clover is concentrated in the late spring months, in April, May and June. Because of this slack buying in White Clover, the prices quoted are largely approximations. Not enough is moving to make the quoted price mean very much.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the Federal Seed Act:

Kind of Seed—	November		July 1, 1926 to Nov. 30, 1926	July 1, 1925 to Nov. 30, 1925
	1926	1925	Pounds	Pounds
Alfalfa	808,500	406,800	1,014,800	656,800
Awless broomgrass	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Canada bluegrass	110,900	6,500	131,100	48,600
Alsike clover	108,700	1,445,000	165,400	4,515,600
Crimson clover	111,300	111,300	2,385,000	4,420,800
Red clover	67,700	358,400	366,500	387,300
White clover	109,900	45,000	418,200	521,000
Clover mixtures .....	.....	.....	.....	46,400
Meadow fescue	3,900	.....	7,900	.....
Grass mixtures .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Orchard grass	21,800	64,100	204,300	95,400
Rape	763,400	732,500	3,185,400	3,240,000
English ryegrass	104,500	506,700	496,800	1,005,900
Italian ryegrass	155,700	195,500	699,500	843,600
Hairy vetch	280,900	390,300	979,600	2,009,700
Spring vetch	198,500	.....	19,800	387,800

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds not subject to the Federal Seed Act:

Bentgrass	85,200	37,800	125,300	90,100
Biennial white-flowered sweet clover	219,800	232,000	977,700	366,100
Biennial yellow-flowered sweet clover	30,000	5,100	54,400	76,900
Carpet grass .....	.....	1,500	.....	5,700
Crested dog's-tail	2,800	3,000	2,800	16,300
Chewings fescue	17,900	6,700	521,700	397,900
Other fescues	79,200	151,600	178,100	583,200
Molasses grass .....	.....	41,800	.....	80,500
Fescue grass .....	.....	.....	.....	3,100
Rhodes grass .....	.....	2,200	.....	12,000
Rough-stalk meadow grass	10,500	4,400	36,500	39,000
Sainfoin .....	.....	.....	.....	300
Sweet vernal grass .....	.....	200	.....	400
Lawn grass mixture .....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Canray grass .....	.....	.....	1,100	.....
Redtop .....	.....	.....	2,200	.....
Velvet grass	3,400	.....	5,700	5,900
Wood meadow grass .....	.....	12,300	.....	14,500
Teff	200	.....	200	.....

(1) All from Canada. (2) 441,900 pounds from Holland, 288,300 pounds from Japan, 35,100 pounds from Germany, 100 pounds from Canada. (3) 42,900 pounds from Ireland, 32,400 pounds from Scotland, 29,200 pounds from New Zealand. (4) 66,000 pounds from Ireland, 43,800 pounds from Denmark, 33,600 pounds from Scotland, 11,200 pounds from New Zealand, 1,100 pounds from England. (5) 204,700 pounds from Latvia, 42,600 pounds from Germany, 33,600 pounds from Sweden.

COLORADO MEN MEET

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Colorado Seedmen's Association was held at Colorado Springs, Colo., on November 19. At the election, J. D. Long of Boulder, Colo., was chosen to succeed C. R. Root to the presidency. Frank Burton succeeds Charles I. Simpson as secretary-treasurer.

Addresses were given by L. R. Robinson of Rocky Ford, Colo., Dr. L. W. Durrell of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, R. E. Patterson, Western Seed Company, Denver, Colo., D. W. Robertson of the Colorado Experiment Station and J. D. Long of Boulder, Colo.

WESTERN SEEDSMAN HONORED

While in Europe, on a five months' trip, Charles Winsel, Belgian vice-consul at Los Angeles, Calif., and president of the Winsel-Gibbs Seed Company of that city, was decorated with the emblem of the Knighthood of the Order of the Crown, Belgium's highest honor.

In Belgium Mr. Winsel delivered a series of lectures encouraging direct trade between Belgium and the West Coast ports of the United States.

CLOVER SEED PRICES ADVANCING

Red Clover seed prices to growers advanced 15 cents and Alsike Clover 70 cents per 100 pounds, basis clean seed, during the two weeks ending November 23, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Approximately 60 per cent of the Red Clover and 85 per cent of the Alsike has been sold by growers. A greater percentage of each crop has moved than a year ago.

Imports during November were much smaller than last year.

The movement of Red Clover seed during the two weeks ending November 23 was at a slower rate than during the preceding two weeks. Up to that date movement was 10 per cent greater than last year and 5 per cent greater than the year before. Delays in hulling in some districts and the refusal of growers to sell freely have been reported. The greatest movements during the past two weeks took place in central and northern Illinois, north-

FIELD SEEDS

(Continued from Page 383)

month, but the undertone was slightly firmer, the basis for 100-pound lots being advanced from 10½ cents to 11 cents duty-paid. Arrivals for the month were about 575 bags, against 400 last month.

White Clover was also stagnant with the jobbing basis nominally unchanged at 33 cents duty-paid. Occasional European offers were received on a basis of 27@ 28 cents c.i.f. for 98 per cent seed and 25 @26 cents c.i.f. for 97 per cent, but buyers showed no interest. The month's arrivals were about 235 bags compared with 290 in October.

Timothy met with a poor demand from local buyers during the month, but last month's jobbing basis of 7 cents was maintained. Export demand was also poor in November but early in December a much better business was reported. The month's exports were almost the same as during the preceding month; 6,425 against about 6,450 bags.

Red top was also neglected by domestic buyers with the price of 25½ cents for 100 pound lots nominally unchanged. Early dullness in export circles was followed by a fair show of activity early in December. Exports for the month were about 210 bags against 460 in October.

Alsike furnished the price feature of the month, the basis for 100-pound lots advancing 2½ cents, or to 34½ cents. This was not owing to improved demand, but to stronger ideas among holders owing to indications of a shorter yield than expected in Canada and also to the higher prices ruling for other varieties.

BADGER STATE SEEDS

By C. O. SKINROOD

Seed dealers of Milwaukee report a rather good buying movement in many lines with prospects of a still stronger buying shortly after the holidays.

Red Clover has reflected a good call from buyers and prices have risen a trifle but the trend of popular interest is rather in other lesser lines of seeds where the prices are lower than the \$36 to \$39, which is the ruling price now for Red Clover, according to some of the leading dealers.

Much of the seed being handled from Wisconsin producers is brown and discolored because of the heavy rains which hit the state late in the season, but tests have shown that the germinating qualities of the seeds are very high so that no real damage to the seed is evident apart from the darkening in color. Only the appearance of the seed has been damaged, while the real value of it is as good as the best, the dealers maintain.

The Sweet Clover demand appears to be excellent. There is an under current of strength in this market due largely to the low price that prevails. It is selling around \$14.50 to \$15 which is exceptionally low when compared with the Red Clover.

Predictions are made that the buying of Sweet Clover this year will be the best in many seasons and probably the best on record.

Interest in Timothy seed is at low ebb. It is practically all marketed, according to the local handlers. The quality was reported as very good but the demand has been so slack that no price gains have been recorded, thereby showing a marked contrast with other seeds which are in genuine demand.

The call for Alsike has been vigorous with an advance of about \$1 in the last few days. The quality of the seed offered in Milwaukee has shown to be very high, the dealers say. The farmers are showing a definite trend in favor of Alsike despite the fact that the price is high—almost up to the levels reached by the Red Clover market.

The White Clover trade at Milwaukee is reported

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Wholesale Field Seeds

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eastern Iowa and southern Wisconsin. Prices advanced materially in these districts.

Red Clover seed production in France and in one or two other countries did not turn out so well as was expected. It is believed there will be less seed available for export to the United States than last year.

Growers continue to sell Alsike Clover seed freely although the bulk of the crop is out of their hands. Approximately 85 per cent of the crop had been sold up to November 23, compared with 75 per cent last year and 70 per cent the average for the past five years up to that date.

WESTERN SEEDSMEN MEET

More than 60 seedsmen attended the twenty-seventh annual fall meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Association at Kansas City, Mo., on November 27.

Addresses were made by John C. Leonard of Chicago, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and James T. Bradley of Kansas City, Mo.

Dinner in the evening was served the visiting seed dealers by the Peppard Seed Company and the Rudy-Patrick Seed Company.

WHOLESALE GRASS SEED MEN MEET

Much interest was displayed in and much valuable information received at the annual meeting of the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Association at Chicago on December 6 and 7. Addresses were made by men who are in close touch with the problems affecting those who handle the grass seeds, including Edgar Brown who spoke on "The Operation of the Amended Importation Act"; Major Frank Tagart; A. M. Fuller; and A. H. Flanigan.

Monday evening the members attended the "Pageant of Winter," a comic, historic and scenic feature, which was arranged for their entertainment.

The officers are: E. F. Crossland, president; A. H. Flanigan, vice-president; Clarence K. Jones, secretary-treasurer; Curtis Nye Smith, counsel.

Two branch stores were recently opened in Miami, Fla., by the Hughes Seed Company.

A second branch store has been opened at San Antonio, Texas, by the Santex Seed Company, Inc.

The Ordway Seed & Farm Company of Ordway, (Continued on Page 390)

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Miscellaneous Notices

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Like rare Bantams. Dime for list. J. C. BURNE-SON, West Bridgewater, Pa.

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Representative to sell a well known attrition mill in Wisconsin. WISCONSIN, Box 12, care AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE, 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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And loading foreman for feed mill. Must be familiar with operation of rolls, corn cutters, attrition mills, Draver Feeders, Union Special Sewing Machines, etc., and know feeds. Excellent opportunity for capable man. LADISH MILLING COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.

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A specialist in garden seeds particularly in Cauliflower and Cabbage, requires the services of a high class experienced salesman to call on the market gardening trade with high percentage for sales. Reply giving states in which it is desired to operate. G. G., Box 12, care AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE, 431 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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Big profit in feed mixing and grinding Graham, wholewheat and other flours. C. E. OLIVER, Warsaw, Ind.

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Elevator and feed mill, also lumber yard, if wanted; or will sell without lumber yard. A. R. IVES, Delavan, Wis.

FOR SALE IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS

Several grain elevators at small stations. Also handling lumber, coal and other side lines. HOLCOMB-DUTTON LUMBER COMPANY, Sycamore, Ill.

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Combined capacity, 35,000 bushels. Equipped with two Howe Scales, one Richardson Automatic Sacking Scale, Monitor Cleaner, 24-inch Unique Attrition Feed Grinder direct connected to two 20-h.p. motors. Handle flour, feed, seeds, etc., also salt, lime and cement. Located on C. M. & St. P. Railway, 32 miles north of Green Bay. Worth investigating. J. N. BASSETT, Lena, Wis.

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Used or rebuilt, 22-inch or larger; No. 12 Sullivan Crusher; also reels and elevators for feed mill. THE WILLIAMS WORKS, INC., Huntley, Ill.

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Capacity of grinding, one ton ear corn per hour. Advise make, condition and number of machine you offer. SHULTZ MILLING COMPANY, Olney, Illinois.

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Land Opportunities

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Lease or buy a home in St. Augustine and dream again of Castles in Spain. McLAUGHLIN, Realtor, King and St. George Sts., St. Augustine, Fla.

FOR SALE IN ALABAMA

Farm, 440 acres; 120 acres in pecans; stock, tools, machinery go with place. Fine climate. Price \$100 per acre. T. H. SPENCER, Clayton, Barbour Co., Ala.

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Four hundred acres of good land three miles from Tower, Mich., for feed mill or elevator. State all particulars in first letter. C. E. OLIVER, Warsaw, Indiana.

FOR SALE IN COCOA, FLA.

On Carleton Terrace plat, four new bungalows, each having five rooms, bath, and screened in porch. Nice location and well built house. TODD-MELLOR CO., 408 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE

Forty acres—25 tillable; five room painted house, barn, two chicken houses. Well located. Team of mules, cow, 50 chickens. Twelve hundred dollars; \$800 cash. HART FARM AGENCY, Norwood, Mo.

Colo., has opened for business. It was organized a few months ago by E. E. Hosler, J. C. Hoffman and M. F. Bollacker.

The Mangelsdorf Seed Company has bought the seven-story building of the Valentine Warehouse Company at St. Louis. It is planning extensive alterations to fit the structure to its own uses.

The Standard Seed Company of Kansas City, Mo., has leased a three-story and basement building with option to buy on or before July 1, 1927. This is the third expansion move the company has made in six years.

The plant formerly owned and operated by the Wing Seed Company of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, now owned by O. M. Scott & Sons Company of Marysville, Ohio, has been put into operation. The building is in excellent condition for operation.

The N. Bonahoom Seed Company of Hastings, Neb., is laying plans for the construction of a three-story and basement brick plant and warehouse, with capacity for handling and cleaning 250 bushels seed per hour. It is fully equipped with cleaning

and sacking machinery. Its present capacity is 60 bushels per hour.

The warehouse of the Uintah Basin Seed Growers Association at Myton, Utah, has been opened for business. A new rule of the association is that only seed which has been cleaned at its plant will be stored there.

A receivership has been appointed for the old seed house of Wood, Stubbs & Co., Louisville, Ky., C. W. White, secretary-treasurer of the company, is managing the business under the U. S. Trust Company recently named receiver by the Federal Court.

A. T. Evans has organized Evans & Co., to conduct a seed business at Rochelle, Ill. Mr. Evans has been associated with the Rochelle Seed Company for 12 years and T. G. Southworth who is associated with him has been a farmer. The company will specialize in farm seeds and cleaning and handling machinery is being installed in the building which the company occupies.

Voluntary bankruptcy proceedings have been

filed by the Damon Grain & Produce Company of Caldwell, Kan. J. E. Damon is principal owner.

The complaint filed against H. S. Cruikshank, hay dealer of Columbus, Ohio, has been dropped by the Federal Trade Commission. The charge related to representations made as to the quality of certain hay.

Henry Collins, a grain dealer of Pendleton, Ore., was awarded a verdict of reversal from the verdict awarding the Morgan Grain Company of San Francisco, Calif., a judgment of \$20,000. The company was suing to enforce a contract it alleged Collins had made with it for certain stock in the Morgan Grain Company.

The Nebraska Wheat Growers Association of Bridgeport, Neb., was awarded a verdict of \$2,410 and interest against the Farmers Elevator Company of Chappell. The elevator acted as agent for the association in the sale of about 50,000 bushels wheat and it was charged with mixing inferior grades of wheat for the grades delivered for sale by the association members.

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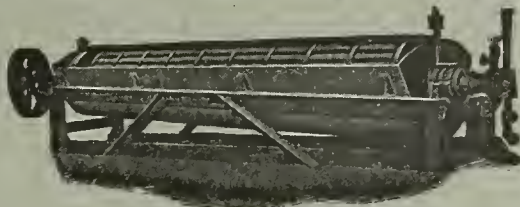
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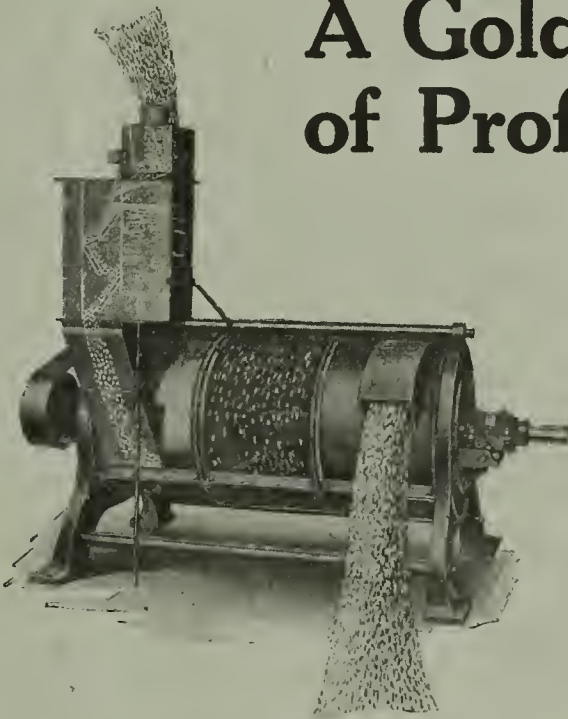
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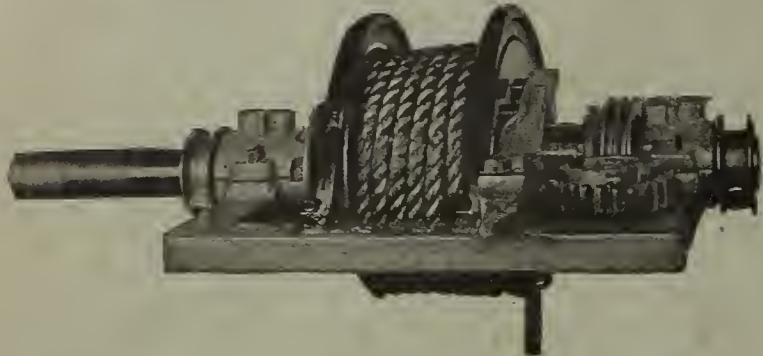
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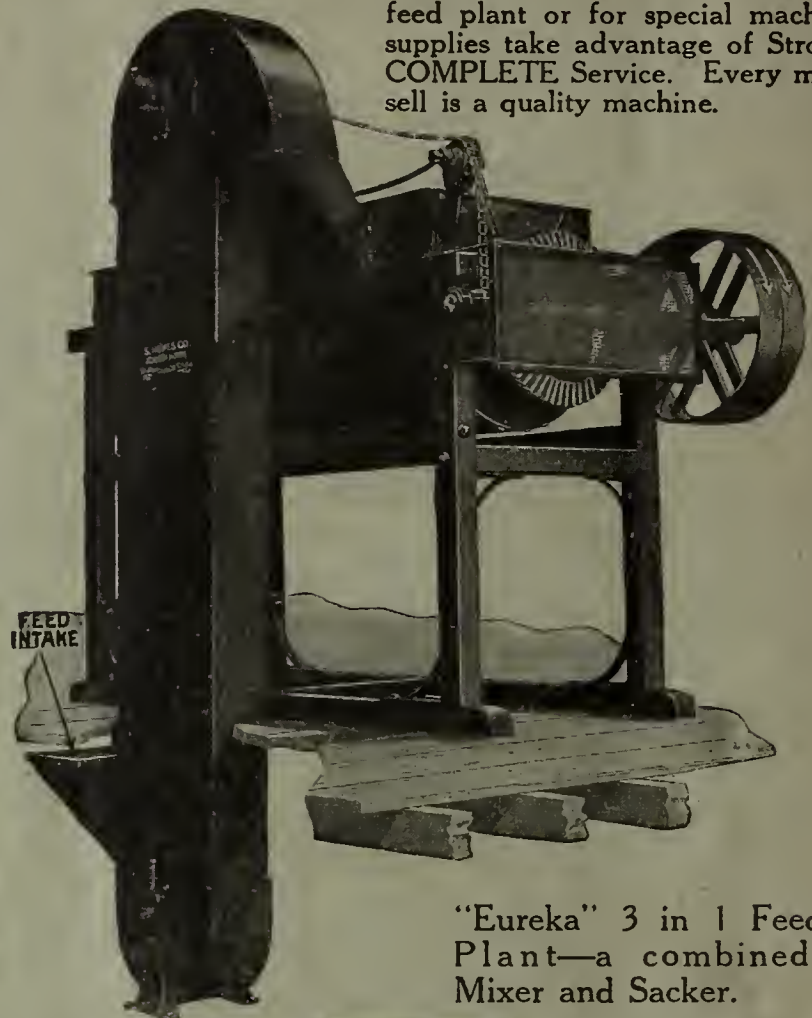
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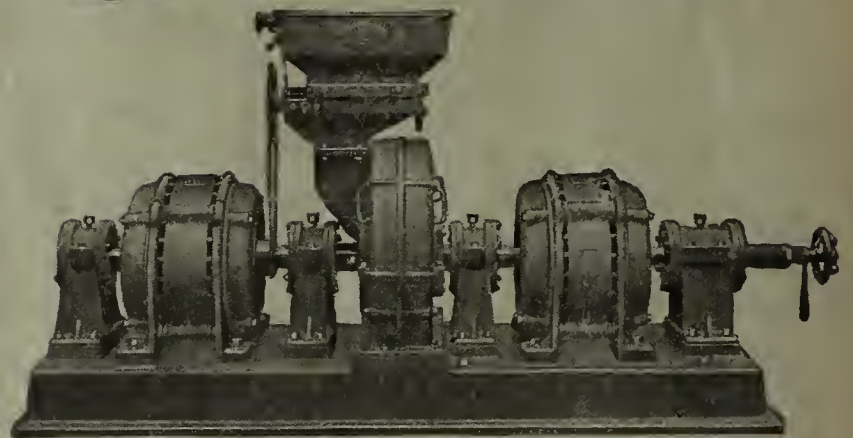
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